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Boston Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

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Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder RUM AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ME. WILLIS, Dear Sir,—I have just now met with your paper of the 4th inst., and under the head, "Temperance Items," signed H., have read the following statement, viz. "At a recent Temperance meeting at Honolulu, sudwich Islands, Rev. Mr. Diell, Seamen's Chaplain, stated that the largest quantity of spirits sold in Honolulu, the past year, belonging to one individual, was shipped by a deacon of an Orthodox church in Bosion. We think he should be sent after it, to be an eye witness how profitable a concern it must be to the bodies and souls of men. We doubt, however, the accuracy of the statement. Still the authority on which it comes is high, and the orthodoxy of the city would do well to look into the matter. "Then shalt thou enquire and make search, and ask diligently: and behold if it be truth, and the thing certain, that such

make search, and ask diligently: and behold if it be truth, and the thing certain, that such aboutination is wrought among you, &c,"

As I was one of a committee with Mr. Diell, appointed to investigate the subject of Temperance, and to report at that meeting, it may be proper for me to say that, that part of the report, as adopted by the unanimous vote of the meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Secretary of the American Company Society for publication, alludes to Mr. Diell's statement in the following manner. "In one brig, which discharged its carport. "In one brig, which discharged its car-go at this port the past year, there were 58 barrels of brandy and 150 barrels of New Engharrels of brandy and 130 barrels of New Eng-land rum, 60 barrels of which were sent by Mr. A.—, 50 by Mr. B.—, and the remain-der, perhaps, by Mr. C.—. Now brandy and New England rum produced the excitement which ended in the almost instant murder of John Farmer, an English resident of Honolu-, soon after the arrival of the brig. D — kill John Farmer? or did Mr. B-Did Mr. Which nerved the arm that

Mr. C.—? Which nerved the arm that struck the fatal blow?"
But from some source, I know not what, the touth is more definitely and frankly told. As your correspondent, however, doubts "the accuracy of the statement," I shall take the liberty to say, that it rests entirely on the authority of Capt. Seymour, of the brig Garrifilia, wried the spirit from Boston and sold it employers in the port of Honolulu, ig had a various cargo, which was conis employers in the port of Anomalo, brig had a various cargo, which was con-d to the firm of Ladd & Co. temperance thants from the United States, but they uterly refused to act as consignees for the spirit art of the cargo, and it was sold at private alle by Capt. S. To soften the matter a little, and to conduct the iniquitous traffic with a betand to conduct the inquitous traine with a bet-regrace, Capt. Seymour stated that the larg-st quantity of spirit he had on board, belong-ig to one individual, was shipped by a Dea-on of an Orthodox church in Boston, giving he name of the person, with whom one of the manne of the person, with whom one of the manness of the person, with whom one of the manness tated at the Temperance meeting, at this Deacon formerly owned a distillery, to in the progress of the Temperance refortion, the business was likely to become too popular to be safely pursued by an officer of a church, and therefore he sold the distillery, rather made a transfer of it to the church. ther made a transfer of it to his son; that s now no nominal connection with the

init and shares in the profits.
That these things were so, appeared obvious the meeting, both from the remark of Capt. and also from the fact, that the casks, as mucrly, were branded with the Deacon's me. If there is any material mistake in this "the orthodoxy of the city" can easi-

espondent thinks, "that he should Your correspondent thinks, "that he should sent after it to be an eye witness how protable a concern it must be to the bodies and only of men." This certainly would be desirable, if the extent of the mischief produced and now be witnessed; but the more than 200 arrels of poison, for several months, have seen expending their force, upon the bodies and only of some of our fellow beings, many of shom are poor sailors, scattered over the Patie; and it would be impossible now, for any one to become an eye witness.

e to become an eye witness. A-I was present at Honolulu when the poi I was present at Honorum when the po-retived, and saw some of its effects imme-y after, and as I have come directly from andwich Islands, and am able to report tt, it may save the expense and peril of voyage. The only murder on Oahu, lieve in all the Sandwich Islands duryear, ending June, 1836, was commit-drunken frolic, excited by ardent spir-ied by the brig Garrafilia, of which the

Deacon sent 60 barrels. It was obtained by the murderer at a grogshop, which had just been replenished by that vessel. John Farmer, an Englishman, for several years a resident in Honolulu, was the unfortu-nate victim, and I wish to ask who killed him? to owners of the brig which carried the kill John Farmer? Certainly not. They reported as respectable merchants, and it at known to the committee that they sent

p of spirit in their vessel. hat Deacon who sent 60 barrels, or Mr. who sent 40 barrels, or Mr. C. D. who e 53 barrels of brandy, kill John Farlecording to law, a man to be guilty of must have "malice prepense" in his and there is not the least evidence of hey only sent it into the Pacific to be or the profits, probably without any distinction to kill.

apt. Seymour kill John Farmer? Cerot. He is a lovely young man, a mem-Unitarian church, and much respected olulu hy all who knew him. He only a faithful agent for his employer in duty bound, disposed of his cargo to

advantage. They only received the poison a not. They only received the poisson and tharf, and gave it a gratuitous protection was convenient for Capt. S. to sell it. could not know that it would kill John r, though it would seem that almost any ight foresee that such a quantity would be in the capt.

y kill somebody.

the keeper of the grogshop kill John

Certainly not. He sold the spirit

zently as ever he sold a drop in his life,

one blamed him for that act, more than

ousand others of the same kind.

hid Isaac Lewis, a half breed, kill John FarTo be sure he struck the blow, but
held else nerved his arm. He, half
his, was engaged in a regular fight with a
furnken sailor, when a younger brother
to his assistance. A bystander says,
to upon one, is one too many." Farmer
fing this, sprung from a little hut, and reted the expression, when Lewis left the
or and with his fist struck Farmer two
wis, and he immediately expired. When
wis saw the result, he exclaimed, "Good
d what have I done? The Lord have meron me." nac Lewis, a half breed, kill John Far

At the opening of his trial, Kinau, the high hief under the king, says to the criminal a ninau aku nei au ia oe, ua pepehi anei o haole me ka manao pepehi a make." "

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1837.

ask you, did you strike the foreigner with an intention to kill?" And Lewis replied, "Aole; acle loa;" "No; by no means;" and all present thought that he spoke the truth in his heart. At any rate, 24 jurors, 12 foreign residents, and 12 intelligent natives, brought in a unanimous verdict of manslaughter, and I heard no one object to the decision.

Lewis was fined according to law, and with the assistance of friends soon paid it, and regained his former standing in the king's train. But who killed John Farmer? Will your correspondent H. or some one else, please to tell

respondent H. or some one else, please to tell us; not, who struck the blow, but who is most guilty of shedding his blood?
Yours truly, EPHRAIM SPAULDING.
Ludlow, VI. Aug. 28, 1837. [Upon inquiry, we have reason to believe that no Deacon of any Orthodox Congregational Church in

Boston is implicated in the above transaction.]

For the Boston Recorder

MINISTERIAL STATISTICS. The following is a tabular view of the settle the ministers, connected with the Gen-ociation of Ms. in 1837, so far as the heir settlement is reported. The view nt of the mi time of their settlement is reported. The view is taken from the "Abstracts of the Statistical Reports," made out to the time of the last session of the General Association.

Names of Associations	Since 1830.	Between 1830 and 1820.	Between 1820 and 1810.	Retween 1810 and 1800.	Between 1800 and 1790.	Between 1730 and 1750.	Setucen 1740 and 1770.	Totals.
Berkshire.	114	-	9	-	-	-	-	19
Mountain.	5	o	0	o				6
Hampshire Central.	15	3	i					21
Hampden.	12	1		3				17
Franklin.	15	i		1		1		18
Brookfield.		2		i	2		1	15
Harmony.	9	-		1	ī	٠.		11
Worcester Central.	9 5	3	3	1			i	15
Worcester North.	5	-	2					7
Middlesex Union.	10	3	1				1	13
Middlesex South.	12	1	1				1	14
Woburn.	1	1	1	1			1	4
Andover.	7 8 9 8 6	2					1	9
Essex North.	8		4	1	1			14
Salem.	9	2	1	1				13
Suffeik North.	8	4				1		13
Suffeik South.		3						9
Nortolk.	10	3	2	1			1	166
Taunton.	8	2	2	1	1			112
Pilgrim.	2		1	1	1	1		1
Vineyard.	17	1	1	1	1			1 8

TOTALS, 181 33 21 12 8 3 1 25 By referring from the table to the Statistical Reports, it appears that, Father Hale of West Hampton, lately gone to his rest, has been longest settled over any one church. He held the office of Pastor in that town nearly 58 years. This period of pastoral labor in one field seems to us recently settled, amid these changing times, long and unattainable. He was no howeverit is believed the oldest Evangelical Pastor of any one flock in the Common-wealth. Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, it is be-lieved was settled earlier than 1779; but not connected with the General Association. There may be others, not known to the writer. Be-tween 1780 and 1790, we find three individuals settled, who now retain the relation of Pastor to the same people,—Father Williston of East Hampton, Tomlinson, of Oakham, and Ho-mer of Newton, no one of whom is of such a character as to be flattered, when we say of them, that they are all good men, true, and full of good works. With these we will associate the names of eight other individuals, the only men settled over their prescut charges, between 1790 and 1800. Dr Shepherd, of Lenox, Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, a lovely and meek man, gone now to take a seat with the unoffending leader of the I-raelitish army; Dr. Cooly of Granville, Dr. Packard of Shelburne, Dr. Saul of Nexth Result Fisher. Dr. Snell of North Brookfield. Rev. J. Fiske

Dr. Snell of North Brookfield, Rev. J. Fiske of New Braintree, Rev. Benja. Wood of Upton, and Rev. Isaac Braman of Rowley.

In the above table, we have the time of the settlement of 259 Pastors, whose relation to their people continued until the making out of the last Statistical Reports. In a little more than six years, 181 out of the whole number, or nearly three fourths have been located. During this short period, nearly three fourths of the churches associated, and the same holds of the churches associated, and the same holds. of the churches as ciated, and the same holds true of those which are not, have changed their true of those which are not, have changed their ministry. This is a painful consideration to the fathers in the churches, who are familiar with the stability of a gone-by age. Since January 1st, 1836, there are reported as having been settled, 61 Pastors, or nearly one fifth of all associated. Using this fact as data, we find, that in six years and a half, 259 or a number equal to all reported will be settled.

time of settlement of only 16 ministers. In order however to have been proportionate to the settlements of 1836, they should be 37 in-stead of 16. Hence we find that the ratio of settlements, has one fourth more than doubled in the eight years preceding 1937. Such is the difference between two years, only eight years apart, in the settlement of Pastors.

apart, in the settlement of Pastors.

But what occasions this frequency of settlements in the ministry, so that 44 new ministers, are annually located in 259 churches? The reason certainly is not, that ministers now are not equal in talents to what they have been. This is not pretended by the most aged, or prejudiced in favor of a past generation. The reason certainly is not that the ministry is now less learned than formerly; for it is well known that it is much more highly cultivated. Nor is it a reason that the ministry is now more secuit a reason that the ministry is now more second lar, or neglectful of its own appropriate work: All which things might tend to the dismission of ministers, and consequent settlement of new Pastors. But what is the occasion? The rea-

1st. In the formation of new churches .- This however prepares the way for the settlement o only a small number out of the 44. It make hardly a sensible impression on the number of

settlements.

2.lly. In the deaths among settled ministers.

—It is believed on reflection however, that not more than five Pastors connected with the Gen.

Association of Mass die annually.

3dly. Allow as many more, for those who are promoted to more important and promising fields of labor; such as Professorships or Presidencies, in literary institutions, or Pastors in larger or more difficult churches. This number it is believed is quite large enough. Another reason is found,

4thly. In the failures of ministerial character.

other reason is found,
4thly. In the failures of ministerial character.
While the past year has been one of sad defection among the subaltern officers of the Lord Jesus Christ, only a very small average number annually must be set down, as afford-

Lord Jesus Christ, only a very small average number annually must be set down, as affording occasion for new settlements.

5thly. Another reason, and one which has scarcely a perceptible impression on the thing in question, yet one which we will name, is uneasiness on the part of the ministry.

6thly. The last and main reason for the frequent settlement of Pastors is found in the uneasiness of our churches and people.—From the reasons above stated, and observation accords

with the remark, we seriously believe, that as many as 30 out of the 44 annual settlements, remain to be put down to uneasiness on the part of congregations as a cause. We hope some layman will undertake to tell us the occasions of their disquietude. If not, there are in the mind of the writer some half dozen reasons that can be forth-coming without much toil.

EPISCOPAL MISSION IN GREECE. We have been favored with the following extracts from letters lately received from our missionaries i Greece .- Churchman,

Athens, April 13, 1837.

"As it respects the institution here nothing has happened in this part of the world to occasion any doubt as to its increasing influence and stability. The accounts from Smyrna, Constantinople, and other places, should give no concern to the friends of our Church mission at this station. The events which have happened at those places do not in the slightest manner affect our operations. When you hear of such things dismiss all apprehensions re-Athens, April 13, 1837. pened at those places do not in the slightest manner affect our operations. When you hear of such things dismiss all apprehensions re-specting us. The confidence of the govern-ment and regard of the community instead of diminishing are constantly on the increase: indeed, this institution seems to be so firmly es-tablished, that even political events give us lit-tle concern. 'The Committee and yourself will have no doubt the earliest intelligence of any matter which might affect our operations inju-riously; and till such is communicated from us, riously; and till such is communicated from us, of which the prospect is much more remote than it ever was, no fear need be entertained in America about their continuance. All Greece is stretching forth her hands for aid from the missionary institution of the Church at Athens.
The impediments which have for a time suspended the course of missionaries at other stations have had no other effect on us than to excite our symmetry. On their teacher, when the course of th our sympathy for their troubles when they were interposed, and our joy and gratitude to Gop for his favor as they were removed. But Gop for his favor as they were removed. But there can be no doubt that his blessing has hitherto rested on the efforts which have been made in this place, and will continue to assist the instruments of making known his ways, his saving health, to the whole of this people.—For temporal means they must, under Him, rely on those who seek for and wish to promote the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth. Two applications have within a few days been received for the admission of two girls from ceived for the admission of two girls from Constantinople into our schools, and two others from Crete have been taken in, whose parents defray the expense of their education, and consider it a great privilege to have them accepted under any circumstances. You know that all who enter are subject to the same course of inwho enter are subject to the same course of in-struction, and that there is no exception made, especially in regard to preserving the mission-ary and religious character and influence of our system, making the Bible its basis. We have heard from Crete, and are much

encouraged by the prospect there. Victoria, the teacher educated at the Mission Seminary, on account of the spirit and zeal she manifests, will be a very efficient auxiliary to Mr. and Mrs. Benton

Marouka, another teacher reared in our

the detail of our daily labors, and its and the detail of our daily abors, and its similarity must prevent its continuance now affording much interest. It is the same with regard to other things. While the station was in its infancy and growth, the details of its course and success possessed a very obvious and increasing interest, but now it has become fixed, the only counts which have for some time been sent me are a repetition of the evidence of its con-ned usefulness.

The prospect open here before our Church gives us great delight. Our family of pupils, as they increase in stature, display increa wisdom and knowledge in the principles of the doctrine of Christ."

LETTER FROM DR. SCUDDER. We have been furnished with the following extracts of a letter from Dr. Scudder, shortly

extracts of a letter from Dr. Scadder, shortly after his removal to Madras.

You will be surprised to hear that I have been removed from Ceylon to the continent of India. Such it appears has been the will of the Lord, and I have only to add that, I rejoice

ain tracts. As things are in a forming state, I am nov As things are in a forming state, I am now occupied in attending to what I should not of course be obliged to do at an old station. Have to make various calls, &c. Have just been this morning to call upon his excellency the Governor of Madras, Sir Frederic Adam.

down.
You must not think that I am not in very strictly called native work: I am in it. It is my daily business, when not otherwise engaged, to go out into the streets and talk with the people, and distribute tracts. I go out an hour before breakfast, and again at four o'clock in the afternoon. Have made known the man Jesus to vast numbers of people, and distributed many tracts.

Thus far I am much pleased with my field of labor. Have now been daily engaged more or less in it for a month past. The population is immense, and the fields seem white to the harvest. I am visited by many persons who come to inquire for books and tracts. We have many in this city speaking the Teloogo language, which however I do not know any thing about: I wish to commence the study of it soon. We have tracts in Teloogo; a number of which I have given away.

it soon. We have tracts in Teloogo; a num-ber of which I have given away. I am getting a number of Tamul schools in

operation, and hope to get more under way bye and bye. The people do not seem very anxious, as a general thing, to allow their children to be taught by me. By degrees, however, I shall hope to do in Divine strength many things, which at present are not practi-cable. Affectionately yours, J. Scudder.

REVIVAL IN HOPKINTON, N. H. Rev. L. B. Cole writes under date of Aug. 7, 1837, to the Editor of the N. H. Baptist Register as

follows:
... When I received the invitation of the Bap "When I received the invitation of the Bap-tist Church in this place to become their pas-tor about five months since, their spiritual thermometer ranged very low. They had been without a pastor I think more than one year, although a part of the time supplied with faithful preaching. Soon the Spirit of the Lord seemed to be among us; the spiritual at-mosphere became of a warner temperature. mosphere became of a warmer temperature. It was not long before it was seen that effectual fervent prayer, to some extent, had been offer ad to God; and that it had called down the ad to God; and that it had called down the energies of his Spirit and his converting grace. This encouraged us to prove the Lord still far-ther by tythes and offerings, and the result has been, as it always will be when God's chosen ones place themselves in this attitude, the work has continued with gradually increasing inter-

No extraordinary measures have been used; No extraordinary measures have been used; we have only endeavored in humble dependence, to put forth strength upon ordinary means. Previous bowever, to any special manifestation of Divine grace among us, we endeavored to effect a temperance reform. The effort proved successful. We have now a temperance society within the church, to which I believe nearly all our acting members have given the influence of their names. We have also adopted a standing rule that henceforward we will not extend to any individual the hand of fellowship who will not unite his name to our temperance pledge.

name to our temperance pledge.

I believe the Lord has blest the effort, for we have seen since that movement, evident signs of his approbation. We are not yet entirely purged from the evil, but we trust that very soon there will not be found so much as the smell of this liquid fire upon our garments.

We have now shut down the gate by which its streams have entered, and we have only to drain out the few remaining drops. And here allow me to say, that I believe no church can have reason to expect that God will bless them with the diffusion of the Holy Spirit, while they are drinking in that Demon spirit which is so adverse to the spirit of Christ. In these days of light and knowledge, those members of a church who can indulge in strong drink, evidently love rum more than Christ and his cause, and are evidently becoming Achans in the amp of Israel.

The work of the Lord among us has been

very still and quiet—no noise—no excitement; but there appears to be some deep anxiety that God should be glorified in the salvation of men. Our stated prayer meetings, male and female, and combined, are fully and faithfully attended; and also the meeting for conversation with Our house of worship has been sually full, and yesterday was filled to

erflowing. Eighteen have now been added to the church by baptism, and nine by letter. Some of those received by baptism are old hopes just risen received by baptism are fault of the present from the dead; others are fruits of the present revival. Some are substantial men—beads of families, and bid fair to become pilitars in the church. Some are young men, of whom may the Lord add to the list of gospel ministers. Several more are indulging hopes and will Several more are indulging hopes and will probably be haptized very soon; among whom are two or three children who give unquestionable evidence of renewing grace: out of the mouths of babes is God ordaining praise. The work seems to be moving gradually onward, and my heart's desire and prayer to God is that it may continue and extend till the triumphs of the cross shall be complete, and the Sun of righteousness shall shine from its meridian height. meridian height.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Erie Canal, August 2, 1837. Mr. Editor,—I spent the last Sabbath in Cayuga county. Stopped at a country tavern, where I soon learned that the whole family been settled, 61 Pastors, or nearly one fifth of all associated. Using this fact as data, we find, that in six years and a half, 259 or a number equal to all reported will be settled.

During the year 1836, 44 Pastors were settled, equal to two for each Association. From the minutes of the General Association in 1829, we find the time of settlement of 221 Pastors; and during the last whole year previous to the returns having been made out, or in the year 1828, we find from the last named records, the time of settlement of only 16 ministers. In

> of the vocabulary of language. How easy it would then be, when you once got the reason and conscience of a man, to bring him, under God, at once to accept of Jesus Christ as his course be obliged to do at an old station. Have to make various calls, &c. Have just been this morning to call upon his excellency the Governor of Madras, Sir Frederic Adam. Called a few days ago to pay my addresses to his excellency the Commander in Chief, who has just reached Madras. He, it is said, is a pious man, and will be a great acquisition to Madras: his lady is also pious. Brother Winslow and I are allowed to preach in the Scotch church—which is a Government church. Dr. Laurie, the head chaplain is, I hope, a truly devoted Christian: he is now ill: we preach for him. Of course we come before some of the gay ones of the earth, and hope that it may not be in vain. I wish we could see the barriers between us and the English church thrown down. she, "I dreamed that I was near my end, had but two or three more breaths to draw, and then must appear before my God; and I don't know as I should have been more distressed, if it had been a reality." I asked her how she felt about it? "O," said she, "I felt that I was not prepared." Well, said I, this dream will soon be a reality, and you see the importance of making sure work for that hour. She brought a deep sigh, and said, "old age is not tance of making sure work for that hour. She brought a deep sigh, and said, "old age is not the time to prepare for death. Youth is the only time. Old age brings with it cares and distresses, which are as much as human nature can grapple with." Said she, "I recollect a sermon I heard preached some thirty or forty years ago, in which the preacher remarked, that he scarcely ever knew a sinner converted, who had enjoyed religious privileges while young, after he passed the age of forty-five;" "and," said she, "it gives me a great deal of trouble." Is not this utter despair? a sinner of seventy, with no present hope, and deal of trouble." Is not this utter despair? a sinner of seventy, with no present hope, and no flattering, though it may be vain, anticipation of yet securing the favor of God before the summons of "come to judgment" shall be sounded? I could not but fear that her awful foreboding would soon be realized. I then warned the young, to beware of postponing

this great work till old age; but remember the testimony of an aged sinner, that, "old age is not the time to prepare for death," Old age has all that it can grapple with, without con-testing the claims of Satan, who claims to hold

sinner of seventy by right of possession. Yours, in Christian bonds. L. W. G.

BEWARE OF A DEATH-BED DELUSION.

The writer of the following experience is desirous that it may appear in the Recorder, with the hope that through the blessing of God it may prove instrumental in the conversion of some, whose careless eyes, may in his Providence, be arrested by it, and give its awful truths a negusal.

truths a perusal.

In the autumn of 1819, I was confined by a severe disease to my bed for many weeks; and thought so near to death that the physician who attended me (one who was famed for emissions). who attended me (one who was tanded for eminence) pronounced my case as desperate; his own remark concerning its issue was, in as nearly his own words as I can recollect, "that young man, in whose case I have felt so much interest, will die;" and I fully believed that death would be the result myself; but the belief brought with it no serious thoughts of eternify; no necessity of preparation for the trying ty; no necessity of preparation for the trying hour; though at an earlier period of my life I had serious thoughts and fears of an hereafter, but was, through the delusions of Satua, always successful in quieting my conscience, by indulging in the vague and unfounded belief, (by the which so many souls are shipwrecked) that God would save me at last, by some mode or after some manner, which he had not seen fit to reveal in His word. The day, however, at length arrived when I sincerely believed that the King of terrors would make his irresistible claim upon me, and that in a few hours I would be landed "where the wicked cease from trou-bling and the weary are at rest." And this I was easy about, never having given eternity one single serious consideration; even desirous to get rid of the solemn and unwelcome subject or get rid of the solemn and unwelcome subject as soon as possible. At the dawning of that day I felt somewhat alarmed, not at the thought of appearing before my Maker and my Judge, but at being compelled to leave this world, to which myself and every affection seemed bound and riveted. These fears were brought on for the most part by discovering that my pulse was the most part by discovering that my pulse was not perceptible, which with the existence of an-other class of symptoms, planinly indicated that my time here was short. Under this belief, I called upon the physician who had watched with me the preceding night, and told him that it was all over with me, that I had no pulse, and consequently could not continue long. I looked steadfastly at him, and the expression of his fixed countenance increased the that my death-knell would be shortly tolled. My first request, after he muttered "that it was even as I had said," was, that he would inform the physician when he should make his morning call, (which was generally between eight and nine o'clock,) that he need not visit me as

I was beyond his reach; this was accordingly done. I then gave up all hope of recovery, and fully expected that death would hourly strike his fatal blow, and accordingly requested that my mother might be immediately sent for. This was complied with, and I soon found her I his was compiled with, and I soon found her who gave me birth, placed at my bed-saide. I looked at her, and when I told her that I should shortly leave her, she was deeply affected, for I was her only son whom she most tenderly and foudly loved. She had ever proved the most affectionate and kindest of mothers to me, and I was bound to her by the strongest ties of filial attachment and affection. She had hope in Him of whom I nothing knew, nothing thought, and for whom nothing cared, and to whom her sainted prayers had doubtless oft ascended for her son's conversion, perfumed with His prevailing merits, who ever pleads for those who plead for him. I told my dear mother how I wanted my little matters adjust-ed, and then trusting to a flimsy covering of morality which I wrapt about me as a coat of mail, and on which I fool-like rested, and vainsupposing it my guarantee to heaven a appiness, I prepared to glide with unruffle tranquillity down the river of death, and began to sing that hymn of all most lovely. Saviour of my soul," under the belief that this acknowledgement of Him was sufficient to se-cure to me the enjoyment of that eternal day on which His glorious presence ever beams.

Should the above meet the careless one's eve. or sound upon the ear of the impenitent, let him take warning, in either case, from me whose experience it exhibits, of falling into a similar delusion of the devil, as was evidently my case; but I desire to thank God that he dealt not with me according to my deserts.— He did not, blessed be His holy name, remove

And now, reader, with this picture of my be aware that we expect to have a large printing the Bible and religious tracts. We expect large funds from the American Bible and Tract Societies. We might distribute immense numbers of religious publications among the Tamul people. Hately took a tour through a considerable part of the Tanjore country; distributing about thirty thousand tracts and a few portions of the Scriptures. Of the latter, I could not procure as many as I could have distributed in the first city to which I went. In general the greatest eagerness prevails to obtain tracts. on the subject, who have since been enlightened by God's saving grace, and never let the sound of my reply be forgotten until you are what I hope I now am, a new creature in Christ Jesus. My soul would now have been with the blackest spirits of the damned in hell! stop to ask how I know that this awful state would have been my doom? I reply, because I was then unconverted, and full of the defile-ment of sin, which God cannot look upon with the least degree of allowance. I was destitute of a covering of a Saviour's righteo

[Epis. Rec

FAMILY RULES.

Mr. Editor,—I am much pleased with all measures resorted to for the improvement of society, and none more so than the improvement of the family circle; for, if moral reform takes root here, we may rest assured that the world will soon become the garden of the Lord. Vis-ting a family recently, where the great con-cerns of the soul outweigh all other considerations, my attention was attracted by the fol-lowing rules hung up in a conspicuous place, which I hope will be found in a neat frame in every family in the world. If you think them worthy of a place in the Journal, you are at liberty to publish them.

These are the Rules of this Family.

1. We have no time given us to throw away, but to improve for eternity. Therefore we would join in no conversation that is unprofitahle; but in that only which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the

hearers.

2. We are not anxious to gossip on the news of the town, or to be informed of the business of others, but as it might lead to exercise the various duties which we owe to God and our neighbor, described in the tenth chapter of Luke.

3. We have nothing to say of the miscon-

duct of others. Therefore, let not the fault of any absent person be mentioned, unless abso-

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lute necessity requires it. May God preserve us from a censorious, criticising spirit, so contrary to that of Christ.

4. We offer the right hand of fellowship to

every one that cometh in the name of the Lord, yet we receive none in doubtful disputation. But whoever loveth the Lord Jesus in sinceri-

ty, the same is our brother, our sister, and mother; "for God is love."

5. We neither receive nor pay visits on the Lord's day; for we and our house desire, particularly on that day is consisted.

Lord's day; for we and our house desire, particularly on that day, to serve the Lord.

6. We do earnestly wish every one to reprove us faithfully when we deviate from any of these rules. So shall we be as guardian angels to each other, and as a holy mingled flame ascending up before God. And as many as walk according to these rules, "Peace be unto them."

THE MAN WHO READS NO PAPER .- There

THE MAN WHO READS NO PAPER.—There are some church members who read no religious paper. What is the consequence? They know little or nothing of the exertions of Christians in the cause of God; and because they are doing little themselves, and perhaps finding fault with all who are trying to do something, they conclude that religion is in a languishing condition indeed. Their minister is a friend to some of the hence plan societies of the friend to some of the benevolent societies of the age—say the Temperance Society. He has read much on the subject, collected facts, and examined the matter in every point of view, and has deliberately come to the conclusion, that though many an unwarrantable and ex-travagan: thing has been said by temperance men, yet they have already effected much good, and are laboring to bring all the friends of re-ligion, order, and law, to take the right ground. The man who reads no paper, however, still thinks, as many of the best men in our churches once thought, that the temperance excitement is kept up by a few hot headed enthusiasts, and will soon pass away. He thinks his minister stands nearly alone, is visionary, is not walking in the foot steps of the flock, but is about to make shipwreck of the orthodox faith. He therefore takes it into his head, that it is his duty to withstand his minister to the face, and have things brought back to their former happy state, when it was no uncommon thing for a church to have to deal with perhaps half a dozen of her members annually for taking a little too much; or if he fails in this, withdraw from the communion of saints.

PROMPT PAYMENT .- The Rev. Lewis Craig, rrompt payment.—The Rev. Lewis Craig, in travelling some years ago, crossed a ferry, and presented his pay; the ferry-man replied, "Mr. Craig, I will not take your money, you may pray for me." Mr. Craig walked out of the boat, and invited the ferry man to come ashore, that he might pray for him. The man replied, "I did not mean now, Mr. Craig; I replied, "I did not mean now, Mr. Craig; I am in a hurry; do itamother time." But Craig seriously answered, "I will not go away in your debt!" Little as the ferry-man loved this kind of prompt payment, by this kind of com-pulsion he submitted, and Mr. Craig prayed for the salvation of his soul.

" Other brunt I also look for; but this I have resolved on, viz. to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go."

I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot run, and to creep which the good old This is the language, which the good old John Bunyan puts into the mouth of one of his pilgrims, named "Feeble-nind," It is explicate expressive and appropriate. The strongest in modern times could not do better timn to adopt it. It indicates the right kind of than to adopt it. It indicates the right kind of spirit. It will also admit of an application in regard to temporal things, which we trust, will render it a "word fitly spoken" to hundreds, who have fallen under a gloomy reverse of circumstances. Let them not sink down in despair. If they cannot "run," nor "walk," with God's help, they can yet "creep;" and though creeping is a slow process, it may prove a sure one, and bring them eventually into most desirable circumstances, with the additional and inestimable benefit derived from the experience of adversity.—Christian Mirror. of adversity. - Christian Mirror.

CLERICAL VANITY REPROVED.—Mr. Cruden, author of the Concordance, mensured the qualifications and conduct of Ministers by no ordinary standard; and when he discovered any marked inconsistency between the office and the man, he never failed to express his disapproportion by some mode or action too unequiyons. the man, he never failed to express ms usap-probation by some mode or action too unequivo-cal to be misunderstood. He once met with a young clergyman whose spruce and conceited manners excited his disgust. With great good humor he presented him with a child's Cate-chism well known in Scotland entitled "The Mother's Catechism, dedicated to the Young and Ignorant.

INFIDELITY AND UNIVERSALISM .- Infidelity sufficiently encourages the wicked man by pro-claiming death an eternal sleep. Universalism goes a step further, and promises an eternal reward. Its voice proclaims at the hour of death: Thief! accede to an "inheritance in-corruptible, &c." Robber and Assassin swing from your gallows to a throne in heaven. Pirate! slain in horrid strife, condemned by God and man, ascend from your gory deck to receive a "crown of glory." Liars and perjurers, for-nicators and adulterers! soar away to the "Spirits of just men made perfect." Such a doctrine is an insult to the common sense of mankind."

A PITIABLE OBJECT .- It is the poor, uneasy A PITIABLE OBJECT.—It is the poor, uneasy stroller of a Sabbath day. Our situation has been such as to lead us to notice this picture of misery several times of late. He has reminded us of the man "walking through dry places, seeking rest, and finding none." What happiness he does forego! How easily might this unsatisfied mind become the seat of holy joy and glorious anticipations! Let it learn, like David, to 'love the habitation of God's house, and the place where the divine honor dwelleth,' and gladess would nervade its now gloomy. and gladness would pervade its now gloomy recesses. "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go up to the house of the Lord."

[Christian Mirror. QUAINT COURTSHIP .- The celebrated Dr. QUAINT COURTSHIP.—The celebrated Dr. Doddridge once wrote thus to a lady whom he afterwards married. "You have made a greater advance upon my heart in a few hours than I intended to have allowed you in as many weeks; indeed you have possessed yourself of so much room in it, that, unless you consent to be a tenant for life, our parting will be exceedingly troublesome, and it will be a long while before I shall get into repair again.

ARDEST SPIRITS .- Sir Astley Cooper says, ABDEST SPIRITS.—SIT AStey Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequence of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits, and poison, are synonymous terms." synonymous terms.

Consistency.—The Egyptians chose among all fruits the peach, to offer to their gods, because the fruit is like a man's heart; the leaf like his tongue; the heart and tongue should go together.—Richard Steel.

Obituary.

REV. SAMUEL H. STEARNS.

SAMUEL HORATIO STEARNS, died in Paris June, 1836, hoping to regain his health by for-eign travel. In Oct. of 1836, he went to Paris, and thence to Bonn. to Rome and other places on the At Rome, his health, which had been gradually improving, was seriously affected by his efforts to see the objects of interest in that place and by the excitement which they produced. He was seized with the Influenza, hat place and by the excitement of the influenza produced. He was seized with the influenza which brought back the symptoms of his observable with new strength. He returned to complaint with new strength. He returned to Paris about the 1st of June, of the present year, and there was informed by his physician that his lungs were fatally affected. About a fortmis lungs were latally affected. About a fort-night before he died, he wrote a letter to one of his brothers in this country, informing his friends that the disease to which he had long been subject, had "returned with a giant's grasp;" and, with the affection of his lungs, was rapidle brigging him. grasp; and, with the altection of his itags, was rapidly bringing him to the grave; that the time was near in his apprehension 'when not merely the wide Atlantie' would intervene between him and his friends. In this letter, he gave a calm and most affecting farewell to the members of his family circle, expressed the belief that the time of painful self-examination and uncertainty with regard to his Christian hope had passed by, and that, with a deep sense of unworthiness, he hoped for mercy through the Saviour, and looked forward with peace to an entrance into heaven. He said that the announcement of the certain and speedy end of his life, produced no agitation of body or mind; that he had no transporting views or feelings, but, so far as we can judg from his expressions, his end was, emphatical ly, "peace." The date of this, his farewel letter is, June 28th, 1837, from which time, a we learn from other sources, till the 15th of July, he gradually declined. His Christian confidence never seemed to fail him, but humble and hearty trust in the Saviour, with out one apparent doubt or fear, sustained hir to the end. The night before his health The night before his death, he to the end. The night before his death, he said, 'I long to fly; to fly to my Saviour's arms.' He was visited in his sickness by several clergymen, some of whom said it was delightful to hear him speak, as he did, of going home to heaven. He died without pain, Saturday evening, July 15th, at 6 o'clock, in the 36th of his age.
was attended in his last sickness and in

death, by two American gentlemen, (agents of an importing house in this city,) who had re-ceived instructions to render him every possiattention. During a part of his tour on the tinent, he was in company with the Rev. ward Salisbury and wife, to whom he was

indebted for peculiar attentions and kindness.

His funeral took place on Monday, July 17.

Eighteen or 20 American residents were present. Religious services were performed by his countryman, Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Albany. Many visitors were in the burying ground at the time of the service, and being attracted by a funeral without the usual robes and forms, they made a concourse round the tomb. The remarks of the officiating clergyman were re-peated to them in French, by a Swiss Protes-tant minister, and the effect is said to have been impressive. The remains are depos in a provisionary tomb at Pére la Chaise. Mr. Steams was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Steams of Bedford, Mass.

entered Phillips' Academy, Andover, in 1816, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1823. His health, which was always feeble, was seand was graduated at Harvard College in 1823. His health, which was always feeble, was seriously undermined by severe application to study in his Junior year. He performed the Latin Salutatory when he took his first degree, and the Latin Valedictory at his admission to the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Stearns was remarkable for completeness of scholarship. There was no branch of study in which he was not distinguished. In Logic and Matanhysics he was especially well

Logic and Metaphysics he was especially well

Owing to ill health, he was not accustome to laborious reading or study after he left Col-lege; but, for two years which he spent as as-sistant in Phillips' Academy, and in relaxation at his father's house, he made such preparaat his father's house, he made such prepara-tion to enter the Theological Seminary in 1825 as enabled him to pursue his studies in that Institution without severe application. He was inclined by nature and in consequence of ill nclined by nature and in consequence of ill health, to meditate much of his time; so that whatever he read or studied became the subpiect of much reflection; and this, with a peculiar susceptibility to impression from every thing around him, was the means of storing his mind with useful thoughts.

He spent the winter following his graduating at Andover, 1823—9, with the Rev. Dr. Skinger at Philadelphia.

ner at Philadelphia. It was not his wish to assume a pastoral charge, on account of con-tinued ill health. He preached, however, in several vacant pulpits, and received repeated These were generally against his wishes, though his desire to be a settled pastor in-clined him to listen to them after they were given. He finally, in 1834, accepted a call from the Old South Church and Society, in oston, because in that station he had the Boston, because in that status assistance in his prospect of receiving such assistance in his ministerial labors as would make it easier for than in a different parish. But the immediate pressure of care and responsibility was more than he could sustain. He preached only three times after he was settled, when his chronic difficulties assumed a more alarming character. After using various means to restore his strength, he felt obliged to leave his pastoral charge. His pastoral relation was dissolved in the spring of 1836. In his recent letters, he has expressed the warmest affection for his late people, and the warmest affection for his late people, an his satisfaction in their choice of a successor.

Mr. Stearns was an uncommon preacher. His religious views were discriminating, his feelings ardent, his manner of thinking methodcal, his language simple, and free from redundancies and cast words, and his appearance in the pulpit marked by an impressive solem-nity, flowing from a state of mind induced by long and severe affliction. He wrote but few sections, and those were finished productions. He had a great dislike of any thing immature, and rarely ventured in public address without thorough preparation. The few sermons that he preached, therefore, produced a powerful t upon all his hearers; so agreeable to the laws even of common minds, are the rules of correct art. His taste was highly cultivated, and of course was simple, so that he instructed, while he charmed, an ordinary hearer, and ate he charmed, an oromaly acceptant par ed and gratified the more intellectual par of his audience. He was a good illustration of the greater power which the pulpit had in the days of some of the old English divines, and which it might now have, if the clergy

ild preach less and with greater preparation It was a favorite principle with overload a discourse with truths. overload a discourse with fuths. He connued his discussions to one point, and sometimes made that point, for brilliancy and beauty, like a piece of steel burning by chemical power. We have never known a preacher of his age of whose discourses we have heard so much

of whose discourses we have heard so much from all classes of people.

His prayers were perhaps even more remarkable than his sermons. There was no parade of feeling or of words in them, but, without formality, a striking exactness of expression, a child-like confidence in God, and a deep tone of religious emotion. He showed in his prayers the influence of affliction. Sometimes his feelings in supplications. deep tone of rengrous in his prayers the influence of affiction, in his prayers the influence of afficient were like the sighings of the wind in a harp; for he was always of a pensive spirit, and conscious of a pensive spirit and consciou

his religious joys.

To men, in general, he was reserved. This

was owing in part to natural sensitiveness; and being remarkable for independent judgme fixed purpose, and great perseverance in did not make a common exposure of his a and feelings. The purity of thought and and feelings. The purity of thought and lan-gaage in his religious performances, and the entire absence of the set phrases which, with forme, are the necessary exponents fervor, may have led individuals to of his character for piety than h racter for piety than he de while, with others, these things were addition al proofs of his sincerity. His religious experience and feelings in his last hours were such as might have been expected. They seemed to be the witness of the Spirit of God, showing itself through the natural manifestations of his character.

We think we do not err in the estimate of our friend, when we say of him as a man, a Christian, a preacher, that, with respect to ex-cellence, he 'dwelt apart'! We have thought of

cellence, he 'dwelt apart'! We have thought of him in the society of heaven, which includes so many of those whom the Christian public as well as himself have respected and loved. We remember the charge which his father gave him at his ordination, remarkable for its dignified and almost concealed affection, while it bore the impress of a father's heart. Who may speak of the meeting of such a parent with his child in houven!

The constant increase, by our repeated losses,

The constant increase, by our repeated losses of that society in which they dwell, is creating every year a stronger attraction for survivors and such a cloud of witnesses as they compose should inspire us with diligence in doing good, in useful attainments, and in a holy life. It was the wish of our brother that his death might have this influence upon the whole cle of his relatives and friends. N.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Sept. 15, 1837.

ANNIVERSARY AT ANDOVER.

[From our Correspondent.] The exercises connected with the anniversary

Andover, last week, drew together a large number of distant parts of the country. The accommodations of Lane Semmary, second preacher for the next ann for an audience furnished by the chapel are limited: yet the most perfect order prevailed in the execution of all the arrangements. We have never attended a more orderly exhibition of the kind. The serenity of the skies and the uniform clearness of the atmosphere.

The exercises commenced on Monday evening, with performances by four members of the Porter Rhetorical Society. Mr. W. H. Lord's oration on Burke, showed a correct appreciation of the wonderful talents of that great orator and greater man. The subject required no apology from the speaker. Burke may be studied in all theological seminaries, and by ministers of the gospel, with more advantage than not a few ponderous tomes in theology that we could Mr. Thayer delineated some of the prominent traits of English philosophy, (including by that term both British and American authors) in contradistinetion to the philosophy of Germany, of which Coleridge was said to be the English organ and representative Mr. S. G. Brown, exhibited some of the reasons for the cultivation by the preacher of the faculty of imagination. The thoughts seemed to us to be eminer just, and they were conveyed in apt and beautiful anguage, and in an impressive manner. Wolcott, the president of the Society, closed the exercises, with some remarks on the principles and conduct of a good citizen. The nature of the subject did not permit of that unity which some other orations exhibited, still we have rarely listened to a better performance. The thoughts were weighty, and were strongly and strikingly expressed. Mr. W. touched on topics which are generally regarded as of a delicate character, but we presume, to the satisfaction of his entire audience.

On Tuesday, P. M. President Hopkins, of Williams College, addressed the Porter Rhetorical Society, on the influence of the gospel in liberalizing the hu mind. He showed that no science has so strong a tendency as theology to enlarge the soul. How then, he inquired, shall the gospel be studied so as mos fully to liberalize the mind, and to fit the pulpit to stand, as it should stand, the great educator of a Christian community, and the guardian of its dearest temporal as well as immortal interests? In order to this, he replied, the gospel must be studied, first, as a science, connected in its general spirit with other sciences, and secondly, in the simplicity of its plan, and the variety of its adaptation to the works of God, and the different conditions of individual and social man-We would give a full analysis of this elegant and profound address, were it not to be soon inserted, as we learn, in the pages of the Biblical Repository. Many of the readers of the Recorder, we are sure, who did not listen to it as delivered and even they also, will hasten to possess themselves of its sterling thoughts and comprehensive views. The Poem, by the Rev. Ray Palmer, of Bath, Me. was characterized by an and imagery, and an unaffected and felicitous delivery. Under the head of Beauty, he touched with fine effect upon some of the great models of beauty in language and the fine arts.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Ebenezer Burges, president of the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions, and a member of the graduating class, delivered an nddress, on the great value of the Foreign Missionary Enterprise, in promoting the interests of religion at home. The circumstance that the speaker himself is about to proceed to the foreign service gave much additional interest to his performance, which was certainly one of the best to which we have listened on like occasions. He showed by a great number of facts, which he had secured by correspondence and otherwise, that foreign missionaries, in many instances, are made the means of more good to their native land, than they would probably have accomplished. had they remained at home. Like Samson, some of them have done more by their deaths than by their lives. Of the memoir of Mrs. Judson, 25,000 copies have been circulated in the English language, besides the translations into the French and German tongues. About 20 editions of the Life of Henry Martyn, have been published. The voice of Harriet Newell, though long silent in the grave, still pleads most affectingly for the dying heathen, and is still heard by

nultitudes in almost every Christian land. Of the anniversary exercises on Wednesday, we cannot speak in detail. It would be very gratifying to our feelings to point out the merits of many pieces with which we were particularly pleased, but our limits will not permit. We were glad to see, that along with much catholicism of views and expansiveness of feeling, a strong attachment was exhibited to the religious and benevolent institutions which are the glory of New England. The theological sentiments were such, we presume, as would accord well with the designs of the pious and benevolent founders of rect, pointed—sufficiently figurative for illustration the Seminary. We saw evidences of increasing ex- and effect, but pruned of all redundancies, and driving cellence in the style of writing and speaking. not a few of the pieces there was great vigor and of speaking is perfectly in unison with his style, directness without sacrifice of the harmony and beau- carnest, animated, not lacking in grace, but distin-

our own and to almost every other land.

12. "But be thou an example to believers in spirit." This was a highly practical, instructive and able disinent degree the spirit of humility, prover, of exclusive devotion to their work, of decision, of thorough students, of holiness of heart and life, etc.

The interest of the various exercises was much i creased by the very acceptable performances of the Lockhart Musical Society. At the close of the afteron exercises, was performed, the following

HYMN, by Mrs. Sigourney.

BRETHREN.—the hour hath come That severs heart from heart, And bids from Learning's sacred dome Our pilgrim steps depart;

Some to you eastern sphere, Where the dead idols reign. The banner of the Cross to rear O'er Falsehooi's giant fane; Some to the youthful West, The country of our love, To sow that seed in earth's gree Whose fruit is reap'd above.

Dear are these hillow'd walia!
How dear each chosen friend
Yet cheerful, when our Saviour
Each cherish'd tie we rend.

And every deed of love, Deep on our hearts we'll grave, Howe'er in foreign lands we rove, Or ride the crested wave.

Prayer is the line of gold
That binds us heart to heart,—
The watch-word of our Master's fold,
That joins us, though we part.

Why should we say, farewell?— Are we not soon to need, The trumphs of our God to tell, Before his glorious seat?

At the meeting of the Alumni, on Wednesda norning, the Rev. Prof. Shepard, of Bangor Theol. clergymen and of others from the vicinity and from Sem., was chosen first preacher, and Rev. Prof. Stowe,

It will gratify the numerous friends of the Institution to learn that the health of Prof. Stuart is so far estored, that, with the blessing of Providence, he will be able to enter on his duties, as usual, at the beginning of the next term.

APPOINTMENTS .- In the Board of Visiters, the HOR WILLIAM B. BANISTER, of Newburyport. was elected to fill the place of the Hon. William Reed, deceased, and the Rev. JOHN CODMAN, D. D. of Dorchester, was elected in the place of the Rev Dr. Day, resigned. In the Board of Trustees, the Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D. of Boston, was chosen to fill the place of the Rev. Dr. Holmes, de eased, and EBENEZER ALDEN, M. D. of Randolph, fill the place of Mark Newman, Esq. resigned. new Professorship was established, to be called the Professorship of Hebrew Language and Literature and the Rev. BELA BATES EDWARDS, was appoint

ed to the Professorship.

Should Mr. Edwards accept the appointment, it spected that he will resign the editorship of the Biblical Repository into other hands, but that his connection with the American Quarterly Register, will continue It was an affecting spectacle to see the Hon. William Bartlet, one of the Founders of the Seminary, and who has contributed so largely to its funds, now in the ninetieth year of his age and in good health, present on the occasion, and taking a deep in torest in the services.

ANNIVERSARY AT BANGOR. From our Con

The exercises connected with the Anniversary Theological Seminary in Bangor, were attended last week, and with an interest never before mani fested on any similar occasion .- The examination of the classes was held on Monday and Tuesday. The Junior class were examined in Hermeneutics, and in the interpretation of the Old and New Testaments in the orginal languages; the Middle Class in System atic Theology; and the Senior Class in Homilet and Ecclesiastical History. These examination though long and full, were ably and satisfactorily susned, evincing faithful instruction on the part of th Professors, and diligent and thorough research on the part of the students.

The subject of the address before the Rhetoric ociety on Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Curtis, was the influence of grace upon genius, in repressing its errations and eccentricities, giving it consistency, and guiding it to the most proper pursuits.-The subject was one of deep interest, and was treated with

The address of Rev. Mr. Chiekering before the Society of Inquiry on Missions was able and excellent, marked, were the first Christian Missionaries, and the book den minated the "Acts of the Apostles," may be regarded as a Report of the first Missionary Society in the world. Were this book studied in this simple view, it is believed that new and varied instruction might be elicited from it.

The exercises of Wednesday commenced at nine 'clock, and continued till one-four hours; and yet the numerous auditory evinced no impatience. So far from this, the interest of the occasion continued to the end. The speakers were all of them of the graduating Class. The subjects were well chosensufficiently diversified—and all of an interesting char acter. The style of composition was chaste, manly sufficiently ornate, and in some instances sublime and eloquent. The speaking was carnest and animated, like that of men whose object was, not to exhibit emselves, but to illustrate and enforce truth. On the whole, the exhibition was highly creditable to the institution, clearly showing, what was believed before, that this Seminary is already taking rank among the first of the kind in the United States.

During the farewell address by Professor Pond, and the singing of the parting hymn (prepared by Mrs. Sigourney expressly for the occasion) the interest of assembly was unaffected. Scarcely an eye was tearless. It was feared by many that the degree of inthat the exercises of the afternoon must proceed at a disadvantage. But if there was a disadvantage. Professor Shepard soon evinced that he was able to meet and overcome it. His inaugural address was inimitable, masterly. The subject was EFFECTIVE PREACH ING, its characteristics and its culture;-a kind of preaching of more value than any other, and of which the Professor showed himself to be one of the best In at its object with resistless power. And his man

more, every year, the high and holy objects of its the principal object of which is to teach young men cating their sense of the importance and prospective. In one word; "Ephraim envies Judah." Let not Judah." founders, and is becoming increasingly a blesssing to how to make and deliver sermons, we should think Professor Shepard pre-eminently qualified .- It must The sermon to the Alumni, delivered on Wednes- be of great importance to young preachers to have day evening by the Rev. Edward W. Hooker, of such a model of the art hefore them, and to enjoy the ington, Vt. was founded on the text, I Tim. iv. benefit-I had almost said to feel the pain-of his pruning knife, his criticisms.

The evening of Wednesd-y was occupied by Rev.

course. The topics upon which the preacher dwelt Mr. Bird, lately from Beyroot in Syria, in which were the importance of ministers possessing in an em- country and in Palestine he has spent fourteen years as a Christian missionary. He communicated much painfully interesting intelligence respecting that once favored, but now destitute and dark land; and earn estly enforced the obligations of Christians to send back the gospel of the grace of God to regions which it once illumined, and from which it beamed forth into the rest of the world.

We are happy to learn that the prospects of th Seminary at Bangor for the year to come are exceedingly encouraging, a large accession of numbers being expected at the commencement of the next term.

Order of Exercises, at the Anniversary of the The-ological Seminary, Bangor, Aug. 30, 1837. Music.—Prayen. Character of Lord Cobbam.—Samuel C. Fessen-

Plenary Inspiration.—Elias Wells, Hardwick, Vt. hristian Enterprise.—Aurelius S. Swift, Fairlee, Vt Luther as a Reformer.—Solomon B. Gilbert, W

Prookfield, Mass.

Spiritual Character of the Ministerial Office.—Al-

bert Cole, Saco. Music.

The uncompromising spirit of Christianity.— Wm.
W. Thayer, Thetford, Vt. V. Thayer, Thettord, VI.

Earnestness in Preaching.—Hora. Hsley, Portland.

Moral Influence.—Sydney Turner, Portland.

Early Preachers of N. England.—Edwin Scabury,

Specific application of the Gospel.—Eben. G. Parns, Bangor. Music. Uses of Fulfilled Prophecy.—Benj. Tappan, Jr.,

Augusta.
Origin of Idolatry.—Elkanah Walker, Pownal. Claims of Sacred Music upon the Church.—Austin Witley, Campton, N. H. Theology and Philosophy.—Cyrus Hamlin, Wa-erford. Music.

PARTING HYMN. Prepared for the occasion, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Farewell,—we go! we go! "Brethren, tell us whither?" Murmuring long and low, In her heathen woe, Sad Afric loads the gale, For the unission sail,
Till the stars prevail,
Still her lone watch keeping. Doth the proud Moslem sigh Haste, show his blinded natio Hope that cannot die— Heaven, our home on high-Jesus, our salvation We go, Farewell! Farewell! thren, tell us whithe Hark, you village bell, With its tuneful swell, Sweetly warns us thither See, from their pastures fair, For a shepherd's care, For a teacher's prayer, For a Pastor's blessing. Farewell! with joyful feet We'll bear salvation's story Brethren, may we meet, At the Judgment seat, With our crowns of glory.

PRAYER.—BENEDICTION

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CONNECTI CUT, EAST WINDSOR.

[From our Correspondent.]
The Anniversary of this Seminary occurred the 6th st. On the Tuesday evening preceding, an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hewit, of Bridgeport, before the Society of Inquiry. His object was to illustrate the nature of Christ's kingdom, as it pertains to this world; and hence, as a natural inference, what must be the qualifications of its accepted and efficient inisters. I shall not attempt to give even its outlines. It did honor to the head and heart of its author; or I would rather say to the grace of God in Christ: and it was too clearly indicated by the attention of his numerous auditors, to need any other te timony, that the deep impression was left on their minds, that those who assume the sacred office, must be other men, than reckless, ostentatious theorists in matters of religion, or even learned theologians; much be men, most essentially, whose official authority con sists in an internal, mysterious call from God; who, as they have been taught of him, what the truth is, with preach it fearlessly, without admixture with philosophy, falsely so called, to the lost,-the dead in sin.

The exercises of Wednesday were, without exception, of a high order; and the number of people i showing the identity of the Missionary spirit with the attendance, both clergymen and other friends and The class that closed their Theological studies, and have gone forth to labor for the conversion of a dying world, some among the distant heathen, consisted of eight. Two were absent on account of ill health Their dissertations, which were delivered without notes, evinced accurate, discriminating views of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible; ability to defend them against the insidious, popular errors of the day; gracefulness of elocution; deep toned piety in themselves; and its importance to all who bear the ark of God. The exhibition which they gave, in all these respects, was such as would do honor to any institution of the kind, and of any maturity in age. The the Rev. Dr. Tyler, to the young gentlemen, in which he warned them of the dangers and trials that await them; and urged, in connection with laborious study and zealous action, the constant cultivation of dependence on God's uperring guidance; and in which he commended them to the supports of his grace, was peculiarly solemn and appropriate. As it showed in itself, so it received an emphatic response in the heaving bosoms and suffused eyes of the assembly, how deeply solicitous he felt, on his own behalf and that of the other instructors, to train young men for the the occasion was intense. Not a heart in all the vast holy ministry, who shall preach not themselves, but who have performed 3,927 years of missionary ser-Jesus Christ and him crucified. On the whole, it was one of the best anniversaries of the kind at terest now manifested could not be sustained, and which the writer ever had the privilege of being pre-

Judging from these its first fruits, as well as from its articles of faith, and the economy of its internal instruction and management, the Christian community may feel fully assured, that the seminary is the child of God's gracious providence, and is worthy of being sustained by their prayers and liberal patronage. As long may it remain, as the waters of the Connecticut shall continue to flow at its base, to be a pure fountain, sending forth the streams of TRUTH, to make glad the heritage of the Lord.

AN EYE WITNESS.

PASTORAL UNION OF CONNECTICUT.—The annual meeting of the Union was held in connection ty of the style. On the whole, there is gratifying guished more for energy and strength. For the Proevidence, that the Institution is fulfilling more and feasorship which he holds—that of Sacred Rhetoric—
Several resolutions were adopted by this body, indi-Several resolutions were adopted by this body, indi-

usefulness of the Seminary; approving of the principles on which it is established as in strict accordance with the principles on which the churches of Connecticut are organized; and also of the course of instruc tion pursued; expressing confidence that the Seminary was called for, by the providence of God to counruct the influence of existing errors; to maintain the faith once delivered to the saints; and to rear a pure and efficient ministry; and, commending it to the confidence, prayers and benefactions of the churches, as a school of the prophets, in whose pros perity and success they are deeply interested. S.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Abstracted from the Home Missionary.

Missouri.—Mr. McElroy has hitherto labored pro iscuously among the vacant churches of the St Charles Presbytery; a wide field. Professors of religion are few. He now stations himself half the time with the Waverly church of 40 members; most of whom are poor. No other church within 20 miles. The harvest is great, the laborers few.

Illinois .- At Long Grove, a large tee-total society formed, and Mr. Colton says, that he has not seen a person intoxicated with liquor of any kind since his esidence there; many however are intoxicated with

At Augusta, there has been a refreshing from the resence of the Lord.

Indiana .- At Putnamville there is increasing tention. Eight have been added to the church; five or six more have lately obtained a hope.

Michigan .- The church at White Lake has had a cession of nineteen, and four or five more are ready to unite. It has increased, in a little more than a year from 10 to 49. The congregation increases: unusual seriousness and tenderness on many minds. The total abstinence principle, gaining ground.

Pennsylvania.—The missionary church in Phila-delphia, under Rev. John Patton, is increasing, though boring under great embarrassments for want of suitable house of worship. Thirteen recently added to the church. All the members of the church have something given them to do, as soon as possible after

New York .- A Revival has been enjoyed at Silver Creek, and thirty give pleasing evidence of having passed from death to life. This church, five year ago consisted of 19 members; it now comprises 115; and the additions have been principally from the world. This congregation have now resolved to support the gospel among themselves, and not receive

There is an interesting revival also in Great Valley Chautauque Co, and eight or ten cases of hopeful

conversion have occurred. Pressure of the Times .- The missionaries in the frontier settlements feel the pressure severely. The reasons of this are, First-that the great majority of these settlements comprise only a few hundred souls in history, among the schools and colleges of each. Second. A part of these, and often a large part, are either opposed to all religion, or are too indifferent to yield support to its institutions. Third. Of those who are well disposed, few have the public spirit and business habits necessary to make them | Chronology is in itself, its great importance efficient supporters of the cause; the burden com- tion to the study of history is too obvious monly falls on two or three individuals, who of all others are most exposed to the effects of a mercantile clear the most dim of the two visual organs pressure; and whatever embarrasses them, affects the which we come at any tolerably system support of the gospel. Fourth. In most instances tance with past periods of the world. Some Meetinghouses are yet to be built; farms to be opened and fanzed; roads to be cut, bridges to be made. and schools to be established. Hence, general dis- young students avail themselves promptly of the ress, in the pecuniary affairs of the country is felt cilities it furnishes them for great proficiency in with great severity in the congregations. Besides of the most delightful and important branches of this, the influx of population has exceeded the production of the necessaries of life, and enhanced t price beyond what it is even in the Atlantic cities: temporary result to be sure, but occasioning present privation and suffering. And then it is to be considered, that the stipend of the missionary is regulated by the lowest standard of economy; and he receives from the people the proportion they agree to pay, in scholars seem hardened, or if any impression is distant, and often doubtful instalments. It is imposs ble therefore that the missionary should not suffer swelling of the breeze; he is almost ready greatly, if the promised aid of the Missionary Society clude that he has been laboring in vain, and to

Pleasing Responses .- In answer to the appeal of late "Home Missionary," one gentleman forwards wants some token that his labors meet the Divise a donation of \$100, with the assurance that his pray- probation. There are some considerate ers for the success of the cause accompany it. Another forwards an extra donation of \$50 to help on the good work. Another forwards \$30, and inquires, who that has a heart to sympathise with the mismary, in the trials which he encounters for Christ's take, can shut up his bowels of compassion against him, and say, he thou warmed and he thou filled. while he gives not the things that are needful for the One man, with a family of six, five professors, and one not so, sends six dollars, hoping that many others will go and do likewise. Another, with his donation, sends an appeal to every Christian, urging that something be done, and done now. "Our dear brethren, must not be recalled, they must not ease to labor, they and their families must not lack bread, while breaking to starving souls the bread of principle that, though perhaps not new to our

withheld, even for a season.

The Shoulder to the Wheel .- The church in Ka- in one of the large cities of England, there was a t amazoo, Michigan, has resolved to release the Amer- bulent and apparently stupid boy, who was o an Home Missionary Society from their obligation ed so incorrigible that he was on the point to pay any further money on the sum guaranteed to expelled from the school. But, upon con their minister, and to pay the amount themselves. was determined to give him a little further trial. At the same time, they assure the Society of their sympathies, and cordial co-operation, as far as in dious, serious. He was converted. That he farewell address of the able and excellent president, their power. -QUERE. Are there not other congre- was considered so incorrigible and hopele gations, that might honorably to themselves, and profitably to the general cause of benevolence, absolve the Home Missionary Society from its obligations to other fact. A boy, the son of a British office them, and undertake the support of their own religious privileges? We know not what spirit is more worthy of reproof or abhorrence, than that which said he, "I want you to tell me about takes from the Treasury of the Lord, what is not absolutely necessary to sustain the ordinances of the gospel among any people. American Home Miss. Society.-In eleven years

> vice. It has aided 2.500 different churches. It has expended \$622,460. Its missionaries have preached the mind of the mother, that she herself was Nearly 1,000 of the churches aided have reported seasons of refreshing from on high, and at a low estimate 30,000 have been added to the assisted churches. It is a standard that God has raised, to break only remember that, some years before, he had to the flood of error and sin rolling over the land; a a Sabbath School for the children of British offer river whose streams have made glad the city of our But the boys were so careless and inattentive God. Yet, this Society is condemned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church; and all the good. Thus we see that churches within their bounds are warned against where every appearance is discouraging. yielding it their support! And why? Because they wish to take the whole work into their own hands; promises," especially to those who are labeled because the American Home Missionary Society dis-build up the kingdom of Jesus. It is ours to cards denominational distinctions, so far as to receive in the Lord and do good;" and when we have support from Congregationalists and the Dutch Re- all we can, to leave the consequences to him formed Church, and sustain missionaries of those de- know that "they that sow in tears shall re p nominations, as well as Presbyterian missionaries! joy;" and that God will never turn a deaf set is

dah vex Ephraim. The work of the American Hom Missionary Society cannot cease. It must not cease God would be angry were it suffered to cease. Ye the Society is now depressed. It deeply feels the pressure of the times. It cannot go forward with wonted energy, unless it be relieved. And when shall relief come? Whence can it come, m propriately, or more easily than from the churche Massachusetts? And will not these churches awa to their high privilege of laboring efficiently for God in the present exigency? Are there none who give \$1,000; are there not more who can give \$100 each? And are there not many who can give \$10 and cannot all give one dollar? We beg that readers will think, and feel, and act on this subject as those who are to give to God an account of the stewardship.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour sus Christ. By William Tyndale, the Mart The original edition, 1526, being the first verns lar translation from the Greek. With a memory his life and writings. By J. P. Dabney. Amyer. Gould & Newman, 1837.

To this work are annexed the essential variation Coverdale's, Thomas Matthew's, Crannier's, the Go nevan, and the Bishop's Bibles, as marginal readings The Memoir of Tyndale is full of interest. The ze and boldness, the diligence and learning of this pa eer in the labors of translation, are worthy of devi and grateful admiration. Of such men the world not worthy, and few of them are seen.

With the Editor's views of the version of the Bi ble in common use, we do not feel satisfied. He ha indeed more abundant means of forming a judgme according to truth, than we possess; yet his judge comes so much in conflict with our own b what we believe to be authentic evidence, that w cannot avoid the suspicion of some warping of h opinions by his prejudices.

The Translation itself has other and higher value a tached to it, than what is derived from the gratifica tion it affords to our curiosity. It may be regarde as the basis of subsequent translations. It serves throw light on the received version, and exhibits the views held by the most learned of the early Refor ers, of the integrity of the original text.

We cannot but regard the publication honorable, both to the industry of the Editor, a enterprise of the publishers; and hope that each w find their reward in the approbation of the publ approbation most appropriately expressed by an ear call for the whole edition.

Introduction to Historical Chronology; by D. I Hegewick, Professor at Kiel, in Dennark, Trac-lated from the German, by James Marsh. Bi lington, C. Goodrich. 1837. pp. 144.

This work has been translated, to supply a deeratum in the usual course of elementary inst country. That it stands approved to the sound ment of Prof. Marsh, and its translator, is alone a sufficient re its merits. Dry and uninteresting as the stud mention. We are glad to see this effort man years since, a volume like this would have been almost " a ireasure, not to be gotten for gold."

SARRATH SCHOOLS.

ENCOURAGEMENTS .- There are times w Sabbath School teacher needs encouragement. V all around him is cold and sterile; when he week after week, and sees no fruit of his to it is like the morning cloud, dissipated with th up his work as hopeless. True, he is dire have faith in God." But his faith is weak, tion to what we have already remarked, calculated

relieve this discouragement. One design in the administration of God's me government, appears to be to restrain the power darkness, and hold a rein upon the sinful pass men. He will cause the wrath of man to not tell how much sin has been prevented, by the fluence of the religious principles inculcated in S

natural world, a seed time as well as a harcannot tell what may follow, as the result of or bors, although at present we see no fruit. The lowing facts furnish so forcible an illustr we nevertheless relate them. In a Subbath S a change came over him. He became atte Sabbath School, has been one of the most and self-denying missionaries of the prehad once been stationed in India, lay upon bed, in one of the towns of Ireland. "Where, my son," said she, "have you ev about such things as that?" He informed in India, he had attended a Sabbath School children of British officers, taught by a mithis Society has had in its employ 1,800 missionaries, but had not informed his parents, fearing they forbid his attendance. The boy died happy faith of Jesus; and such an impression was the cross. She made diligent inquiry, and after years, gained intelligence of the missionary was discouraged, and supposed he had done the we may be doing good

Again, the Bible is full of "great and p

amble, believing p the deepest discouragements of the prophet, "Although the neither shall fruit be in the second of th plice shall fail, and the the flock shall be cut off be no herd in the stalls; will joy in the God of despendency, even unde nces; yet they do planation of our want of a par pupils, unless we co that we have done all that apon God, for the accomp

September

JUDG

If there is any one virtu-weald be peculiarly cher practised, by sinners, i Shouldest thou not have low servant, even as I bad If there is any one virt and less practised than ot tue of forbearance. Each his own debt of ten thousa bor who owes him a hu saying, " Pay me that the There are two ways in

displays itself, in our comp and others. In the first p their actions, and oursels lations; that is, we judge and ourselves by what coabt this? Reflect a m mate of your own charac duct, do you inquire just h law of God, and pronoun eardingly? Or do you no good resolutions, even th them; your good wishes. of the slothful man, who your sighs over your ingra though you continued just Nay more, you take ne si esent resolutions, having ture. Though you cann as you ought to have been agliness of your past misde back and see these good spread over your life, you

As to the correctness of have nothing to say at pretending for is consistency. own case, it is equally so in be accounted as good dee estimate in his.

vary guilty, who was al

But you will perhaps say neighbor even resolves le has never told me so, a ose it from his conduct." are parallel. For you has good resolves, and he certi rule of judging he is at liber you cannot be mercifu ce for your brother will r east let your sense of right

ore hardly than yourself. The other element in the hich we are very careful to to absence of temptation. ourselves for refraining for tances, we are not tempted trongest enticements; although very quickly perceive t

For example; here is a r t and disposed to gloom. ised by what he consider Christian friend. "I do w brother B. can talk and las people-what will they this one can say that he ever sa likely not, my good Sir; pr s cheerfully and gaily as depended on it. Your sob in it. But perhaps you ar which your brother is oseness and harehness have

religion as his levity. This is the way we leave count when the omission te when the case is reversed

Here is a Christian of a per, which he has made so has not entirely succeeded. angry lately in a dispute, onstrating with him, or ing the admonitions of his ow seem very ready to be co "I can't help it," he says hatarally. Of course it is no should be as mild and gentle tally equable. No wonder to not feel strongly on any su things he is no better than I

And this is that charity which rejoiceth not in iniq self, which thinketh no evil difficult to recognise her. comber that with what shall be judged; and so let bleness, if love will not wa more excellent way." est way te become blind to ye, is to look at the beam i the excellent Leighton, there much.

PLEA FOR Rev. Dr. Skinner, from nty, addressing the oddion of Africa. I stanity of hearing hi Mr. Ide's pulpit, relateded state of the cople. The Doctor g reas the slave-trade, its respecting the religious respecting the religious remarks a partial; "The labor of hiopia here predicted treh; and that is. In proof of

phraim envies Judah." Let not Juannot cease. It must not cens were it suffered to cease. Yet seed. It deeply feels s. It cannot go for ward with t be relieved. And whence here not many who can give \$10 one dollar? We beg that our and feel, and act on this sub

PUBLICATIONS.

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regard the publication as his industry of the Editor, and the dishers; and hope that each wil the approbation of the publicppropriately expressed by an early

orical Chronology; by D. H. or at Kiel, in Denmark. Trans-runan, by James Marsh. Bur-ch. 1837. pp. 144.

ted, to supply a desid rse of elementary instruction the schools and colleges of thi approved to the sound judgand has engaged his labors as interesting as the study of the two visual organs throug ny tolerably systematic acquait e like this would have been to u not to be gotten for gold." Ma il themselves promptly of the fahem for great proficiency in

ATH SCHOOLS.

NTS .- There are times when the r needs encouragement. Whe old and sterile; when he labo sees no fruit of his toil; hi e cloud, dissipated with the firs eless. True, he is directed But his faith is weak, and h are some considerations, in add we already remarked, calculated

ers to be to restrain the powers weath of man to praise him hereof he will restrain. We can sin has been prevented, by the injous principles inculcated in Subwhere no conversions take place. seed time as well as a harvest. We may follow, as the result of our laresent we see no fruit. The felsh so forcible an illustration of this ugh perhaps not new to our readers relate them. In a Subbath School e cities of England, there was a turtly stupid boy, who was consider e that he was on the point of being school. But, open consultation, give him a little further trial. Soon him. He became attentive, stu-He was converted. That boy, who incorrigible and hopeless in the has been one of the most laborio missionaries of the present age. An y, the son of a British officer, who med in India, lay upon his death the towns of Ireland. nt you to tell me about Jesus." said she, " have you ever heard as that?" He informed her that, attended a Subbath School for the sh officers, taught by a missionary ned his parents, fearing they won

mother, that she herself was led to de diligent inquiry, and after som n so happily blessed to her so recollection of the boy. , some years before, he had taught l for the children of British office so careless and inattentive that h and supposed he had done them me that we may be doing good ible is full of "great and precio

ce. The boy died hoppy in the

ally to those who are laboring to m of Jesus. It is ours to "trust good;" and when we have dest e the consequences to him. that sow in tears shall resp with will never turn a deaf ser to

able, believing petitions of his children. Under e deepest discouragements, we must feel with the het, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, ther shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; Anck shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall he so herd in the stalls; yet will I rejoice in the Lord, will joy in the God of my salvation."

September 15, 1837.

These considerations are sufficient to keep us from ndeacy, even under the most discouraging cirtances; yet they do not furnish a sufficient exation of our want of success, in the conversion of pupils, unless we can satisfy our consciences at we have done all that we could, in dependence god, for the accomplishment of this object. N.

JUDGE NOT.

there is any one virtue which we should suppose goold be peculiarly cherished and most diligently actised, by sinners, it is that of forbears houldest thou not have had compassion on thy felservant, even as I had pity on thee?"

If there is any one virtue which is less cultivated. ess practised than others, it is this self-same virof forbearance. Each one, after being forgiven sowa debt of ten thousand talents, takes his neighwho owes him a hundred pence, by the throat, ing, " Pay me that thou owest?"

There are two ways in which this uncharitableness lays itself, in our comparative estimate of ourselves ad others. In the first place we judge other men by ir actions, and ourselves by our wishes and reso se that is, we judge others by what they are. od ourselves by what we intend to be. Do you abt this? Reflect a moment. In forming an estiof your own character, do you look at your condo you inquire just how far you have obeyed the lar of God, and pronounce sentence on yourself ac-ordingly? Or do you not take into the account your resolutions, even though you did not observe ; your good wishes, though they were the wishes slothful man, who desireth and hath nothing; your sighs over your ingratitude and perversenessaugh you continued just as perverse and ungrateful? more, you take ne small credit to yourself for ent resolutions, having respect to a time yet fu-Though you cannot but acknowledge that you and yet been as self-denying, as holy, as zealous you ought to have been, yet you intend to be more and this intention looks so fair that it hides the less of your past misdeeds. Thus when you look k and see these good intentions and resolutions ad over your life, you feel as if a person could not ry guilty, who was always wishing and resolving

As to the correctness of this mode of judgment, I nothing to say at present. What I am now condag for is consistency. If it be correct in your ise, it is equally so in that of your neighbor. If our case resolutions and vows and intentions are accounted as good deeds, then make the same ate in his.

But you will perhaps say, "I do not know that my thor even resolves or inlends to do better. s never told me so, and I have no reason to supit from his conduct." Then your case and his parallel. For you have never told him of your elves, and he certainly could not learn them your conduct. Therefore, according to your of judging he is at liberty to take for granted that to not wish or endeavor to do better than you do. cannot be merciful, at least be just; if your for your brother will not " cover " his faults, at et your sense of right teach you to judge him no hardly than yourself.

he other element in the estimation of criminality we are very careful to take into the account in ou ase and to omit in our neighbors, is the presence ence of temptation. We take as much credit elves for refraining from those sins, to which, from our natural dispositions, or from circumes, we are not tempted, as if we had resisted the est enticements; although in the case of another y quickly perceive that there is no virtue in

example; here is a man, naturally reserved, siand disposed to gloom, who is greatly scandal-by what he considers the improper levity of a a friend. "I do wonder," he says, "that ther B. can talk and laugh so with those young -what will they think of religion? well, no a say that he ever saw me so trifling." Very not, my good Sir; probably you could not talk rfully and gaily as your brother B. if your life ided on it. Your sobriety has therefore no merit. But perhaps you are guilty of other sins, of your brother is innocent. Perhaps your mo-

on as his levity. This is the way we leave temptation out of the act when the omission tells for us, and against our bor; let us see how careful we are to take it in,

ally. Of course it is not to be expected that I hald be as mild and gentle as people who are natuequable. No wonder that brother C. never gets passion, he has no temptation to it, for he does el strongly on any subject; I suspect in other gs he is no better than I am."

ind this is that charity which hopeth all things, rejoiceth not in iniquity, which vaunteth not itwhich thinketh no evil! Truly, it is somewhat alt to recognise her. Oh! my brethren, let us aber that with what judgment we judge, we all be judged; and so let fear restrain our unchariness, if love will not. "But yet show I unto more excellent way." Cultivate humility. The ex way te become blind to the mote in another's to look at the beam in our own. In the words the excellent Leighton, Forgive thyself little,

PLEA FOR LIBERIA.

PLEA FOR LIBERIA.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, from Africa, is now in our vicinity, addressing the churches on the degraded reading of Africa. Last Sabbath we had the opticality of hearing him present some statements in the state of the down-trodden and enslaved sole. The Doctor gave a very flattering account it dispirations with the property of the save-trade, and gave some interesting like respecting the religious influence it was exerting over the natives. He chose for the foundation of some remarks a passage from the prophecy of finitial: "The labor of Egypt, and merchandise of limpia and of the Sabeans, men of stature shall time over to thee, and they shall be thine; they hall come after thee; in chains shall they come." It was his object to show that the African people here here predicted to come over to the Curistian british; and that they would literally come in hissa. In proof of which, among others, he made is atstement: that among the native tribes of African people we have predicted to some over to the Curistian british; and that they would literally come in hissa. In proof of which, among others, he made is atstement: that among the native tribes of African people of the prophecy of the come over to the Curistian british; and that they would literally come in hissa. In proof of which, among others, he made

ricans sixly-two out of every hundred are slaves; and that the mark of slavery is so indelibly stamped upon them, that they can never become free except by the influences of the gospel. We have no doubt but that the sympathy of the Church ought to be very deeply excited in behalf of oppressed Africa; and we cordially hope that Dr. S. may succeed in awakening it.—Ch. Watchman.

Missionaries to the Sandwich Islands .- The ship Mary Frazier, Capt. Sumner, from this port, with thirty-two Missionaries, arrived at Honolulu, April 9, after a passage of 116 days. The Missionaries met with a kind reception from the King and Chiefs.

Unexpected and Interesting Meeting.—An affecting seene was exhibited at the Bethel for seaman, in Ann street, on Sunday afternoon. A woman presented a note for her husband shipwrecked at sea, and supposed to be lost. The note were still a supposed to be lost. a note for her husband supported at sea, apposed to be lost. The note was accordingly to y the Rev. Mr. Taylor the subject of prayer. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor the subject of prayer. Just at the close of the services, however, in walked the husband, himself, who, fresh from dangers escaped, had immediately on his arrival sought the house of God. His blackened face gave signs of the perils he had passed through. He stated, that after remaining upon the wreck three days, he had been taken off and saved.—The meeting between the honest tar and his wife in church under such circumstances, is said to have been interesting in the highest durges. These been interesting in the highest degree .- Trans

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

n the 6th inst. at Providence.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Salutatory Addresses. Edwin Noyes, Kingston.

2. The importance of an enlightened Literary criticism."

Dissertation. c haries William Reding, Portsmouth, N. II.

3. "The Elequence of the Revolution." An Essay. Altander Griswold Henshaw, Rollimore, Md.

4. "The spirit of Party." A Dissertation. George Griggs, rockline. Masse.

5. "Rome," An Essay. George Washington Peck, Bris
15. "Rome," An Essay.

"The Orator." An Essay. Erasmus Darwin Pish, influence of the Imagination on the spirit of En-"The Character of Mirabean," A Dissertation.— les Russell Train, Framingham, Mass.
"Money," A Foein, David Abbot Putnam, Salem,

"The importance of the Union." An Oration—
willing Halliam, Halliamer, Md.
"The power of the Past." A Dissertation. William
er Child, Providence Consistency of Postry with Fallisophy and Religion."
ration. Joseph Smith, Hampstead, N. H.
The Crusades." An Oration. Thomas Skeiding
ners, New-York.
"The Profession of Lawy." An intermediate Oration.

Sommers, New-York.

14. "The Profession of Law." An intermediate Oration.

Lambert Jefferson Jones, Newbery, S. C.

15. "Vuniteation of Poetry." An intermediate Oration.—

Sicholas Power Hillinghast, Providence.

16. "The Oration on "Moral courage in the character of he American clizen demanded by the circumstances of the country." William Robinson Babecck. Westerly.

17. "The Oration on "The Transcendental Philosophy."

Mr. James Pift Champlin, Candidate for the degree of Masert of Arts.

Arts.
"Conferring the Degrees.
"The Oration on "Caurion, requisite in the character
Philippodes." Samuel Stillman Greene, Belchertown. Connecticut Wesleyan Seminary .- The number students who have entered the University, since minencement, is between fifty and sixty; and seve-

BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. QUARTERLY MEETING.

ral more are expected to join.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The heart of many a friend to the Sabbath School
cause was made to rejoice and glow with new zeal by
the interesting spectacle presented at a meeting of this
Union, which was helden at the Old South Chapel,

on Monday evening, Sept. 11th.

For two or three years past, the Quarterly meetags of the Union, have been thinly attended, though or the last year a deeper interest has been apparent.

At 7 1-2 o'clock, (the hour at which the meeting was notified) the house was nearly filled, and shortly flow it with duling the territory. er it was with difficulty that seats could be obafter it was with difficulty that seats could be obtained. This is in some measure as it should be, as it indicates a healthy and growing interest in this noble cause which is destined to become one of the greatest engines of moral power in renovating our world, that can be put in ameration.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Des. Safford, of Park street School, after which a portion of Scripture was read, and a hymn sung. Rev. Mr. Blagden was called upon to address the throne of grace. Opportunity was then presented for remarks.

race. Opportunity was then presented for remarks, which were freely made by Superintendents and Feachers, calculated to incite a spirit of more earnest supplication in behalf of Sabbath Schools.

upplication in behalf of Sabbath Schools.

Two of the Teachers were enabled to report the eccut conversion of some of their pupils to God, and others who are in a state of anxious solicitude, inquiring as did the trembling jailer of Philippi, "what st I do to be saved."

nust I do to be saved."

After singing and prayer by Dea, Gulliver, of the Free Church School, Rev. Mr. Aiken and others, nade some animated and impressive observations.
The concluding prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Aiken.
After the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced

Mer the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Blagden.
Such meetings cannot but have a salutary effect pon the minds of all who come under their influence; and we trust that the blessings which have already reulted, are but a presage of what is yet to be experienced, if Christians are but faithful in the discharge of heir high and responsible duties.—Communicated.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE HONOR AND HONESTY.

Mr. WILLIS .- In your paper of last week, a corin the statement of one r two facts. In his list of tutors for the coning year, he name of Mr. Thomas P. Field, of your city, hould take the place of that of Charles Clapp, whose ame joined to the others, promises much for the con-

inued prosperity of that important Institution.
Your correspondent says, "Mr. Barnes did not for ome reason fulfil his engagement as orator." One some reason fulli his engagement as orator." One case is reversed.

Here is a Christian of a violent and irascible temera, which he has made some efforts to overcome, but as not entirely succeeded. He has become quite rise in a dispute, and a Christian brother is the state of this own conscience, which does not consider the state of the state of the state of the state of this own conscience, which does not consider the state of this own constitution of antition in the state of this own to suppose there would be a reason; and as the writer of this activities more fortunate than your correspondent, and happens to know that reason, he would for the head happens to know that reason, he would for the head happens to know that reason, he would be a reason; and as the writer of this active is more fortunate than your correspondent, and happens to know that reason, he would be a reason; and as the writer of this active would be a reason; and as the writer of this active would be a reason; and as the writer of the suppose there would be a reason; and as the writer of the suppose there would be a reason; and as the writer of the suppose of the would be a reason; and as the writer of the suppose of the wou Barnes to Amherst, recklessly left the city without calling for him; and this is known not to have been accidental, from the fact, that the very same thing had occurred many times during the same, and previous week. It is known also that the driver was countenanced in the thing by his employers. This is a fact which ought to be known, and the friends of Temperance Who know and do their duty so well as te patrance who know and do their duty so well as te patrance.

ronize Temperance Houses, ought to understand and demand their rights. We would just add, Mr. Barnes hastened to New York immediately after he found himself "left in the lurch" at Albany, hoping to be in season for the Hartford Steamboat, but was disappointed, and so disap-pointed a large and waiting audience at Amherst. Prof. Condit, however, very kindly presented himself as a substitute, at the urgent solicitati

Military Parade.—The Independent Companies of the Boston Brigade of Militin, with an Artillery Company from Charlestown, paraded last Tuesday on the Common for Inspection and Review. In consequence of a disaffect by the men disaffect ion which had been entertained sequence of a disaffection which had been entertained by the members of a part of the companies, at the chartering of a recent company called the Montgomery Guards, consisting chiefly of naturalized and native citizens, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, which company was incorporated with the Brigade, and was consequently ordered upon duty on this occasion—as consequently ordered upon duty on this occasion—as soon as this company came into the line, the members of five of the companies, with a few exceptions, abandoned their officers and left the field. The companies were the City Guards, the Lafayette Guards, the Washington Infantry, the Mechanic Riflemen and the Fusiliers. We are sorry to have occasion to add, that the disgraceful events of the day did not end here. When the Montgomery Guards left the Common, to return to their Armory, they were followed and assailed by a mob, consisting of a different class of persons from those who had composed the military companies, and were pelted on their march with brick bats and other missiles. Two of the rioters have been arrested, and warrants are issued against two or been arrested, and warrants are issued against two or three others.—Daily Adv.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 29th, Rev. James W. Dall, of Philadelphia, was ordained as an Evangelist, at the meetinghouse in Dracut, under the pastoral care of Rev. T. Pinkham. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodman of East-Dracut. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Langstroth of South-Andover. Consecrating prayer by Rev. Mr. Blanchard of Lowell. Charge by Rev. Mr. Burnap of Lowell. Right hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Pickham. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pierce of Methaen.—Mr. Dall graduated at Andover Theological Seminary two years since, and is soon to embark as a Missionary to Northern India, under the direction of the American Board.—Comm.

Installed in Hardwick, Rev. William East

INSTALLED in Hardwick, Rev. WILLIAM EA-INSTALLED in Hardwick, Rev. WILLIAM EATON. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanford, of
Dorchester; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Rutland;
Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fiske, of New Braintree; Charge by Rev. Mr. Packard, of Spencer; Right
Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Hofton, of West
Brookfield; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Tupper, of Longmeadow; Concluding Prayer by Rev.
Mr. Trask, of Warren. The deep interest sustained
by a large and respectable audience, gave animating
proof that the services throughout, were acceptable;
and that happy and abiding impression was made upon immortal minds.—Comm.

To Correspondents .- The length of the President's Message has caused the omission of several articles intended for this week's paper.

Foreign.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Wellington has arrived at New York, with Portsmouth papers to the 10th ult. and London papers to the 9th.
The elections were drawing to a close. Five hundred and seventy-five members had been returned, of

ared and seventy-two members had been returned, of whom 294 are reformers and 281 conservatives. The numerical strength of the Conservatives and Liberals will be about the same as in the old parliament.

The King of Wurtemburg was expected in London, on the evening of August 9th, on a visit to the Queen.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who was recently in New York, embarked at Falmouth on the 4th, for Corfu. SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid to July 30, report that the Carlist chief Ruiz had been put to the sword near Albecerie. Zariateguli had reached Galarde. On the 29th, the Cortes resumed the discussion of the Clergy Reform Bill. Expartero is ordered to Madrid Clergy Reform Bill. Exportero is ordered to Madrid to be succeeded in the chief command by Oran. Money is very scarce at Madrid. There is to be a provincial army of 20,000 men raised at Barcelona to be placed under Baron de Meer.

The cholera up to July 22d had declined at Palermo to 100 deaths per day. At Messina it was still bad. The number of troops to be sent over to Sicily was 10,000. There were ten stronger by the sent of the control of the sent over the stronger of the sent over the sent over

was 10,000. There were ten steamers put in requisition, and it was thought the King would accompany

The Duchess of St. Albans (formerly the actress. hiss Mellen) is dead. She leaves 10,000/ per annum to the young duke, her husband,—the bulk of her property goes to the youngest daughter of Sir. F. Bur-

has been appointed to the bishopric of Quebec. He is represented as a learned, honorable and exemplary

Revolution in Sicily .- Sicily is in open insurrection against the Neapolitan government. The troops sent by the King to put down the disturbances at Pa-lermo, were not permitted to land. The cantons of the interior have proclaimed the constitution. Gen. rretta, the king's general, is directed to take possession of Palermo, by all the means in his power

The Pacha of Egypt has abandoned his grand pro-ject of building a dam across the Nile, by which he contemplated the rescue of many millions of rich land from the water. This will be good news to our Southern cotton planters. Mehemet Ali is already a formidable competitor with them in the Liverpool

WESTERN AFRICA.—The yellow fever was pre-OBSTERN AFRICA.—The yellow fever was prevailing at Sierra Leone to a very alarming extent. One letter, dated June 30th, states that 4,000 persons were sick, and mentions the death of two of the English Wesleyan missionaries, and several persons among the officers and crews of English men-of-war on the station. Market Property and

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

The new Congress assembled at the Capitol or Monday, in compliance with the proclamation of President Van Buren. In the Senate. Hon. Richard President van Buren. In the Scale. Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, took the Chair as President. Stephen Haight (late door-keeper) was unanimously elected at the first balloting, Sergeant-nt-arms, and at the third ballotting, Mr. Edward Weyer was elected Doorkeeper in room of Mr. Haight. In the House, Mr. Franklin, former Clerk, Haight In the House, Mr. Frankin, former Cierk, called the members to order, when 224 gentlemen answered to their names. The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker. The ballots were reported as follows:

Total number of votes 224. Necessary to a choice, 113. For James K. Polk, 116. John Bell, 103.

So James K. Polk was declared to have been dul

elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Lawler and Owens. On Tuesday both branches met at 12 o'clock, when the President communicated his message, which will be found in our preceding columns, which being read

the houses adjourned. TUESDAY, Sept. 5 .- In the Senate, at 12, the Message was received by the hands of Major Van Bu-ree, and rend by the Clerk. Mr. Wright moved the printing of 5000 copies. On motion of Mr. Buchan, the question was taken on printing 10,000 copies!

ige, and 1500 of the acco ments, and agreed to.

In the Huase, the Message was read, and 20,000 copies ordered to be printed—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented by the Speaker, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed, a

Speaker, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed, a motion to print 20,000 having been negatived.

A resolution was passed ordering that the members be supplied with five daily papers each. It was then resolved that the House, for the 25th Congress. Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Blair & Rives, and Thomas Allen, were respectively nominated. The House proceeded to ballot, for five times in succession, without coming to a choice.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6-In the Senate, it was resolved on motion by Mr. Hubbardr which was of posed by Mr. Clay, that the standing committees, b

appointed on Thursday.

In the House, Mr. Bronson, of N. Y. offered a rese ation for suspending further proceedings in the election of printer, and to direct the clerk of the House to procare the printing to be done at the prices of last ses-sion, until the third Monday of September. Mr. Cushion opposed the resolution. A motion by Mi. Grennel, to lay it on the table, was negatived—yeas 109, navs 114.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7 .- In the Senate, in conformi Thursday, Sept. 7.—In the Senate, in conformity with the resolution of the preceding day, proceeded to the choice of the standing committees. After the balloting was begun, Mr. Clay remarking that the complexion of the Senate was well known, and that much time might be saved by referring the appointment of committees to the Vice President, moved that they should be so appointed. The motion was agreed to, and time for the purpose was given until Friday. On motion of Mr. Wright, it was ordered that 3000 copies of the Treasury report be printed. After some time spent in executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after some discussion on the resolution of Mr. Boon, that the Printer to

In the House of Representatives, after some discussion on the resolution of Mr. Boon, that the Printer to the House be chosen by a rice roce vote, the resolution was on motion laid on the table. The House then proceeded to bailot the ninth time; and after some intervening motions, proposing a different mode of proceeding, three other ballots were taken, and Thomas Allen was finally elected. He is the editor of the Mulippinian, a conservation of the control of the Mulippinian. the Madisonian, a conservative democratic ately established at Washington in opposition

FRIDAY, Sept. S .- In the Senste, the Standing

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, Tall-madge, King of Geo. Clay of Ky. and Rives. Finance.—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.

Ruggles and Norvell.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston

Strange and Pierce Linn, M'Kean and Bl

Linn, M'Kean and Black.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall and Allen.

Militia.—Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Moulton and Smith of Indiana.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs Rives, Southard, Tall-

madge, Culhbert and Tallmadge.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Ala, and Prentiss.

Public Landz.—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Ala, and Prentiss.

Public Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton and Lyon.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn and Swift.

Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange and Young.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, King of Ga. Wall and Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, Grandy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, M'Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce and Roane.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith of Conn.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, King of Ala. Nicholas, Roane and Allen.

Patests and Patent Office.—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Robinson.

Cyntingent Expenses of Senats.—Messrs. M'-Kean, Fulton and Black.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay of Ala. Indiana Committee and Norvell.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Smith of Conn. Lyon and Allen.

In the House, Mr. Bell announced the death of

nd Allen.

In the House, Mr. Bell announced the death of

his colleague, the Hon. James Standier; and af er some feeling and appropriate remarks, moved the cus-tomary resolutions, which were adopted. The House then adjourned. TREASURY REPORT .- The document from the

TREASURY REPORT.—The document from the Treasury Department is nearly twice as long as the President's Message; and the whole story neight have been clearly summed up in one fourth the space. He states that the first three instalments of the surplus revenue have been ordered to be paid, amounting to \$27,063,030; but of this amount the sum of \$1,105,575 still remains in the Treasury, in addition to the 4th instalment, which amounts to \$9,367,214. The distribution law directed that \$5,000,000 should be reserved in the Treasury on the 1st of January. Returns from the deposite banks show that the amount actually reserved, in over six and a half millions. Judging from the first half of the year, the estimated receipts of the year are \$29,800,000 and the estimated expenses are 32,700,000; leaving a deficiency of nearly six millions. Besides which, \$1,000,000 will be wanted for the supply of the mint, and 3 or 4 millions to meet sudden contingent calls, requiring in all about \$10,000,000 over the actual resources, unless the money destined for the last instalment to the States, be withdrawn from that object and applied to other demands of the treasury. About \$4,000,000 will be deficient readed. States, be withdrawn from that object and applied to other demands of the treasury. About \$4,000,000 will be deficient towards the payment of this on the 1st of October. The bonds which have been postponed to Oct, 4, amount to \$2,500,000 and those in suit to \$1,000,000. The Secretary recommends a further postponement, not exceeding six months from the original period of payment.

The Secretary recommends an extension of this warehouse system, so us to make all imposts payable in cash at the time when the goods are wanted for consumption. Nearly two thirds of the funds destined for the next instalment due to the States is detained in the West and Southwest, where they had augmented from the large sales of public lands. Seven

augmented from the large sales of public lands. Several of the orders given for the 2d instalment are yet unpaid by the banks on which they are drawn

ampaid by the banks on which they are drawn. A part of them have been sold to the United States Bank, and specie demanded for them. This being refused the orders have been protested.

The Secretary is of opinion that the whole of the funds reserved for the fourth instalment are likely to be needed at an early day, to meet the other wants of the Teachers and the Treasury, and he suggests the expediency of so applying them, and postponing the payment of this instalment to the States, until an available surplushall exist.

The Secretary proceeds to develope two systems for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public revenues, without the add of banks. One of these is, to employ for the discharge of these duties the Tressurer, at the seat of Government—the mint with its branches, including a new one to be established at New York —the collectors of the customs and receivers at the land offices, and postmasters. Additional securities might be provided by law, and auditional compensation for increased risk and labor. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars he thinks would cover the additional

expense.
The other system proposed is to appoint commit sioners or receivers general, to keep and disb principal sums at a few central points, to the of three or four, or perhaps eight or ten. T would require not exceeding ten additional principal officers, and the increased expense to the government would probably amount to fifty or sixty thousand dolars. The adoption of one or the other of these plans is recommended by a variety of arguments. $-T_r$ a relief.

State of Parties in the House of Representatives -It is a question of some interest, to ascertain the comparative strength of parties in the House, and particularly the numbers and composition of the new party. When the ballotting for Printer began, there were 230 members present, including, besides those party. When the ballotting for Printer began, there were 230 members present, including, besides those who voted for Speaker, five who took their seats for the first time on Tuesday, viz. two Whigs and three Van Buren members. The votes were for Gales and Seaton 102, being one less than were given for Mr. Bell as Speaker; 103 for Blarr and Rives, being 13 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. Polk as Speaker, and 22 less than were given for Mr. for Mr. Thomas Allen. On the o by taken by yeas and nays, on the mot the table the resolution for appointing Bi the votes were yeas 116, nays 107. T case consisted of 106 who have been enumerated as Whigs, and 10 Van Buren men .- The latter were srs. Borden of Massachusetts, Plumer of Penn. Messas Borden of Massachusetts, Flumer of Penn., Rives, Bouldin, Stewart and Hopkins of Virginia, and Casey, May, and Snyder of Illinois. The 22 votes given in the first instance for Mr. Allen, were probably the ten above mentioned, together with about eight other Van Buren men who were not prepared to appear openly as seceders from the Glob party, and four who have been counted as Whigs [Daily Advertiser.

MAINE STATE ELECTION. There is a very great Whig gain, in every part of the State which has been heard from, but whether it is sufficient to secure the election of the Whig candi-date, it is impossible to determine, from the votes yet date, it is impossible to determine, from the votes yet received. In 168 towns, there is a net gain of 5,510 votes for Mr. Kent, the Whig Candidate for Gover-

nor, compared with the Election of last year.

In the Senate, there will probably be a Van Buren
majority. In the House of Representatives there is a
large Whig gain, but it cannot be yet determined whether it is sufficient to change the majority. Vermont .- Accounts from Vermont confirm the Vermont.—Accounts from Vermont confirm the anticipations of the auccess of the Whigs in that State. The Montpelier Watchman reports in 130 towns 12,548 votes for Jennison, and 10,585 for Bradley—Whig majority 1,963. Representatives in 205 towns, Whigs 113, Van Buren 85, doubtful 1, unrepresented 6. Chittenden county has chosen 12 Whigs and 5 Tories. Its representation last year was equally divided.

vided. Emigrating Indians .- Two hundred Ottawas from the Manunev Calley, Ohio, arrived at Cleveland in the steamer Commodore Perry, September 1st, on their way to the lands provided for them West of the

Mississippi. They are apparently cheerful, says the Cleveland Herald, but squalid specimens of humanity, rigged out in rags and finery. rigged out in rags and finery.

From Florida.—The order received by Gen. Jesup to discontinue the rations bitherto afforded to the destitute upon the frontier, has created as we learn by the Tallahassee Floridian of the 26th ultimo, considerable dissatisfaction. The only exceptions of this order are to widows, orphans and aged, who will repair to and enrol themselves at Jacksonville, Charlotte's Harbor or Tampa Bay. The inhabitants on the frontiers, reduced to beggary by the devastation of their farms have no other resource to look to.

These are now four regular Medical Schools in the

There are now four regular Medical Schools in the

Commerce.—Messrs. King of Ala. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith of Conn. Spence,

Reinsertion of Human Teeth.—Dentists have been warned, of late, by the pernicious effects pro-duced by the use of teeth taken from the dead, to abandon a practice now pretty extensively followed in the large cities. A dreadful and fatal case of disease, in one instance, was in this way cor lady, whose jaws and face presented a horrible spec-tacle before she found relief in death. [Medical Journal.

Great Crop of Grapes.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Post, that Mr. John Starbuck, has growing in his yard, at his dwelling, on Vine street, two gape vines, the bunches on which were counted and num-bered 2740! the whole growing on a surface of 24

NOTICES.

The Norfolk Conference of Churches will hold their annual meeting at the Rev. Dr. Codiman's Church in Borthester, on Tuesday, 26th inst. The services will commence with public worship, at 2 P. M. On Wednesday morning the Domestic Missionary Society will hold their annual meeting in connexion with the Conference. This service will be followed by a Narrative of the State of Religion in the Churches. The Session will close in the attention of the Churches. The Session will close in the attention of Wednesday by public worship—the communion season—and a collection in aid of Domes the Missions.

Narrow, Scribe.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Mission ry Society, will meet at Perkins' & Marvin's Committe Koom, on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clorek A. M. (n tend of Tuesday the 12th, according to their cube.) R. 8. Sronna, Acting Secretary of M. M. S. Braintee, Sept. 6, 1837.

The Vineyard Sound innociation will meet at Rev. Mr Patten's, Monument, on Tuesday the 28th of September, a A. Conn, Scribe. o'clock P. M. Sandwich, Sept. 5, 1837.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANGOR .- The Acad Rev. Samuel Lanson, Jr. of this city, has accepted the

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Nancy Kye-Mr. Amos L. Rogers, to Miss Eliza W. Lothrop-Mr. Wm. Earl, to Miss Amey Ann, daughter of Joseph Stockwell, Eeq.—Capt George D. Wige, of New Orleans, to Miss Emily, daughter of Mr. James Wise, of this city-Mr. Jeremish, daughter of Mr. James Wise, of this city-Mr. Jeremish, d. Hiersey, of Fairhaven, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, of this city-Mr. James J. Walworth, of Alton, Ill. to Miss Elizabeth C. Nason, of Boston.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Rufus P. Stebbins, to Miss Eliza C. Livermore, daughter of Den. Nathanel Livermore.

In Francinghum, Mr. Henry R. Wheeler, to Miss Ann J. James, both of Lyan.

of Lynn, or Nicholas Medbury, of Watertown town, Rev. Nicholas Medbury, of Watertown town, Rev. Little Preceptress in the Femalesca B. Kailock, Late Preceptress in the Femalesca Seminary of C.
In Dorrhester, Mr. James Hafe, to Miss Sarah A. Briggs,
In Tishury, Capt. George Smith, of New York, to Mas
Betsey Allen, of T.
In Springheid, Rev. Charles A. Farley, of Alton, Ill. to
Miss Martin, daughter of James Moorfield, E-a. aughter of James Moorfield, Esq. idon, Conn. Mr. Robert S. Davis, to Miss ion, both of Beston.

In this city, Mes. Betsey, widow of the late Mr. Nathan Pratt, aged 60-Mr. John Brown, 71, an honest, industri-ns man and a good citter—Mrs. Lucinda, wife of Levi L. Lincoln, Esq. 31-Mr. Peter A. Von Hagen, 88-Mr.

6. priestown, Mrs. Lucinda Flint, 40 at Cambridge, Mr. Amasa Davies, Jr. 28.

, 10th inst. at the hopse of Mr. Wm. Ladd, wite of Mr. John H. Ladd, of Savannah, Ga. Sept. 1, Mr. Benjamin Marshall, 64. ld, Clarissa Fiske, daughter of Mr. Phineas

on, N. H. Mrs. Martha, wife of Dr

In Frankfort, Ky. Hon. John Brown, for many years a member of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

FallE Winter Term will connectee on Wednesday the 1st day of November, to continue twents two weeks. The French Isognoge is taught by a native French general the ancrean lunguages and the higher English broaches by the Principal, each scholar receiving from tour it is besons in week in every branch she is pursuing. Pupils are permitted, so long as they are faithful to them exites, in pursue their studies in this own rooms, while

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

3w. Sept. 8.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

THE Fall Term at this Institution will begin, Monday The Female Department will be, as fernerly, under the are of Mrs. B. L. Colman. The Boarding House, connect-

and morals of all exhalars entrausted to his care.

Tutton, \$4.00 per quarter, payable in advance.

Retiremens... Rev. Be. Fay, and G. W. Wareen, Esq.
Charlestown, Rev. A. Pickett, Reading; Rev. J. Bennet,
and Dr. B. Catter, Wohner.

A. R. HATHAWAY, Principal.

Wiburn, Aug. 30, 1857.

4w. Sept. 1.

BERWICK ACADEMY.

THIE Next Term will commence on Monday the 15th of September, and continue eleven weeks. Tuttion, 84,09. Bays over twelve cannot be received.

The School will be a Classical and Mathematical School, but the studies connected with a comon. Engine education will not be neglected. Particularly, much attention will be paid to English Grammar, Reading and Arthmetic.

South Remiels Me. Sept. 1, 1827. South Berwick, Me. Sept. 1, 1837.

MR. WILDER'S SCHOOL, BRIGHTON. TERMS. For Board and Tuition, \$2.25, and \$2, per week. 3w. Brighton, Sept. 1, 1837.

Contents of the Youth's Friend, for Sept. TABLE Great Ship; with an engraved view of the Lau at Pathadelphia, July 13th. Impatient Lavy. 8 as School Hynn. The Way to cure a fault. The 5 both Breaker taken home, with an engraving. Publishy the American Sauday School Union, at the 19 to Tork, No. 22 COURT STREET, once a mo. th, for 25 centyent.

Sept. 15. Agent Am. S. S. Unio. Sept. 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. TWNDALE'S NEW TESTAMENT, from the original ed. of 1528, 1st vernacular translation from the Greek, with a memoir of Tyndiae the Martyr, with portiait in steel-by J. P. Dabney.

The Chipus Tyrakas of Sophocles-with Notes and he Edipus Tyrakus of Sophocles-with Notes and itage on the Play-by J. W. Stewart, Professor of a and Roman Literature in the Stewart, Professor of

lates.

Dr. Channing's Letter to the Hon. II. Clay;
Live and Let Live—by Miss Sedgwick.

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MESSAGE-Continued from 4th page.

MESSAGE—Continued from 4th page.

lished to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safegu rd of repurdican institutions. It was not introduct to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or is connexion with individual civizens or organized associations.

If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equival nt favors must, in justice, be exsented to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should must deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are gult to look to flovermosen for too much.

rity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to

ng, the objects of its establishment, and to loave every curzen and every inverset to reap, noder its being protec-tion, the rewards of virtue, indicate, and productor. I cannot doubt that on this, as on all sundar occa-sions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers.— In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every nun-cessary interfactors with the reconsisare eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under I refrant ron suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving necessary operations of foreign or densetic country, relieving many operations of foreign or densetic connectes, it

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prospertion of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is apan them that they have chiefly failen. The great agrecultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the noundicence of its goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the providence of the goodness at the country of the goodness of the goodness at the country of the goodness of the

the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be averlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the one creatible interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary me-sure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver.

Dealings abro d naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant

tuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquida-tion, and by the evident interest of every merchant to tion, and by the evident interest of every nearthant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying

tion, and by the evident means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first consideration of such serious topics.

both Bresker taken home, with an engraving. Published by the American Sanday School Union, at their Depositors, No. 22 Court Street, one amoth, for 25 cents a year.

Sept. 15.

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Washington,

MESSAGE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the two Houses of Congress at the commenceme of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

To the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1835, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become imperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrasaments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the maxoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results which reader it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

biguion of the United States, to existiy all demands upon them in space or its equivalent, poshibited the offer on y bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold of Government, with millions on deposite, to meet it engagenests in the manner thus required by law, was redeed by the control of the contro

nsequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension ductive public lands, in the years 1855 and 1856, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immonse sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that though the properties of the programment of the countries. the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the re-

mong all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretoforehave been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an ungeneration of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

ing the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise.

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and human; credit for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it.

It was so impossible that such a state of things coulding continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present

proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, us most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1836—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public monesy required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our species.

The commercial community of Great Britian were subjected to the greatest difficulties and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which

sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commer-cial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree

and distress.

In both countries we have witnessed the same redundan-In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper m-usey, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same parini success; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

nuediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe keeping, trans-They are—to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursements, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand apon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and d'sbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been beretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people

indeed by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and electrifulg granted.—
The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposite with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your firther direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October intendment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them is specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensibly necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and deairous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believed.

sreport. But it was not designed by the Constitution that the the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the forcilities afforded by the Pest Office Department. As justly
inglit it be called on to provide for the transportation of
their merchandise. These are operations of trade. Togs
oph to be conducted by those who are interested in them,
in the same names that the ionidental difficulties of other
is not same manner that the ionidental difficulties of other
Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the consestie as well as the
foreign exchanges are carried on by private hones, often,
if not censerally, without the assistance of lanks. Yet
they extent throughout distinct avereigners, an if or exthey extent throughout distinct avereigners, an if or exthey extent throughout officite avereigners, and for exthey extent throughout distinct avereigners, and through the forms of the complex of the extent of the extent
in the same manner, with equal throughout throughout the satisfactory in the extent
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into the same amonner, with equal throughout the same and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations in the extent of power and propers, and the complex of the extent of

tual posture of things here, could only be made a general pressure, and at the most ruinous a general pressure, and at the most ruinous we have of these facts, it would seem impossible for inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that uses of the revulsion in both countries have been itally the same. Two nations, the most commerciate world, enjoying but recently the highest degree rest prosperity, and maintaining with each other set relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound my without any great national disaster, arrested in order, and plunged into a state of embarrassment after any appropriate the same redundance may read the countries we have witnessed the same redundance of the contributions. The collection, and the contribution of the public money, can, it is because of the contribution of the public money, can, it is two all not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the indicate of the contributions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and the presence of the conversacion again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects connection? It is true that such an agency is in many respects conferred to my dependent on the presence of the conversacion of the expenses of the Government. The collection, the results in the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects conferred to the presence of the expenses of the Government. It is true that such an agency is in many respects conferred to the present and the present an

institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that inthree different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1823, the employment of the State banks was guarded expecially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal recurity was required for the rafe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their conditions were from time to time to be made by the depositories. In the first sugges the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The relected banks p rformed with ficility, and without any embarrassment to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently neefol. But when it became necessary, under, the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public woney, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many caves, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications

the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public, money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassinchs, and the occasity moder which they lay of curtaining their discounts and colling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were facilly involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our soisem data to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, wils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard.

Unforceseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but homorable load of debt which was the price of our libbert; but we hestitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too rendity received, by an endarrassed Treasury. During the long continuace of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the convection was continued from motives of convenience; but these cases lave long since the necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no head of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have

is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, rransfer and disbursement of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, eashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official outlis and bonds for a faitful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payment is made within short or convenient distances from the places fof collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each state; in the city of New York they did not average more tima two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties bertetofare existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the ch

period which, non-the enourassments in commercial in-tercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safegua ds referred to by him, will be thinks. thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present ex-

Pense.

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be en-trusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one half of the present number of officers—a suppo-sition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact— the sum in the hands of each would be still less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the re-ceivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal trans-actions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offi-ces for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the col-lecting officers until paid over by them to the public conditors. Natiber the appendix paired in their heads. lecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor these deposited in the offices would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such conrolling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers, whose appointments would become necessary under this plant taking the barger. come necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury. of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year. There can be no doubt of the obligation of those

number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the results of the entrusted with the flutre where the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal has hitherto existed between the Government and Banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal has hitherto existed between the Government and Banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future weifare of the countries of the countries

objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster Gen-It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster tren-eral, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit and facili-tate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

rally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any posed separation of the Government from the banks and spread to speak for himself, on such a point. I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concerning to the g

the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement.—
It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and sibursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive with powerful monied institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are montal of specie is required for public payments and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in the intermediate and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in the hands be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive' May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress then resident alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement.— It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department.

so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and so regulate, by law, the early of mose oncers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys.—
In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full, a free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, and what-

can be induged in without life surrencer of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency, they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver. Public exigency at the outset of the Government.

Public exigency in the tax are larged tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency in the kinesis and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

maining any ment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury for the difficulties of war; and the commannity submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive.—

With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in fall confidence of their being paid in species of the the form of the Treasury for the power for regulate the following for the form of the Treasury for the form of th

eign trade, by depreciating the currency received for

Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, rustrate the policy so highly cherished, of infusing Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is midilions of dol too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonuent. We have seen, under its incurrence of basines of the dicted, and, come, but also fluence, our specie augmented beyond eighty milthe functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public mind is naturally as the property of the state of the public mind is naturally as the property of the sustained without abatement, until the moment of the sustained without abatement. years. The prospect of turner improvement of the sus-ued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Anndst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will

individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my ment, to view it in a very erroneous light.

Constitution prohibits the States from makin
thing but gold and silver a tender in the payme
debts, and thus secures to every citizen ar

denis, and thus secures to every cutzed demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government receive its dues in gold and silver, is no on it any peculiar privilege; but a right secured to him by the Constitution doubtless for this reason that the principles doubtless for this reason that the principle hanctioned by successive laws, from the time first Congress under the Constitution down to Such precedents, never objected to and prom such sources, afford a decisive ansatinputation of inequality or injustice.

imputation of inequality or injustice.
But, in fact, the measure is one of r favor. To forbid the public agent to or

PUI No. 38 V

FOREIGN et of the 28th Anni Board of Commissione mented at the Annual Med

DEPARTMENT OF MIS Fair Hope.—John 1 sionary; Van Renssela Wilson.
(1 station; 1 mission

(I station; I missions male assistant missionar Mr. and Mrs. White at Cape Pal mas in Dece Mrs. White became sie of January, and died or bud's anxious care of her sickness, notwithstau of his more experient was probably the reason seized upon him, on the sunk at once, and died of had the fever lightly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson c and unch solid happines mere they know of the more highly do they thimade three tours, the pi

made three tours, the prior. One was thirty in the Bolobo territo miles to a town twenty river; the third 190 mi five miles beyond the ter tour. He was then on supposed to inhabit the d mountains; but having f and falling ill among an cannibals, he returned, interior, and especially surpassing beauty and want inhabitants.

Mr. Wilson has come

arding scholars from untry. It contains for whom are females. chools, containing one by w colored men. He has n the Greybo language. No field occupied by the

peedier or more abun who can endure the clin call is urgent for two from our southern state selves immediately with ng has yet occurred to p

SSION AMONG THE ZOOL Port Natal .- Newton Ginani.—Alden Grout on Missionaries; Mrs. C

Stations not yet know Henry J. Venable, and Al M. D., Missionaries; Mr.

ed to the interior, arrive country of Moselekatsi, teen months after leaving missionary labors, however commenced at Griquan To after leaving the Cape. Africa is one of the health had been proported to the sealth of the sealt beginning to lodge in ber Mrs. Wilson died. vered from the effec meation, when they we which broke up their olonial government colony the year before, same south of the count less Moselekatsi attacke t provocation, in the fa-me of their number. Re-bigrants, they invaded his destroyed fourteen or fi-achtered many of his peo-months and fourtee. They atton of renewing the wa-men the country. brethren entered and tedious journey of 1,20 join their brethren of the in Part Natal. In May they Town, and probably reac

the brethren of the maried at Port Natal on the 21st son after, by invitation this of the Zoolahs, they cordially received. menced two stations, dence of Dingaan, the wrote home for helpers, e been providentially fur ected manner just describishment, presented by he canse, has been sent the past year.

he past year. he uniting of these two hole undesirable whole undesirable. To brethren concerning the ekatsi, were by no mean lent of his country and a spie also fell short of thing an unprincipled freeboth as a rounding tribes we assure to insulate his peopre to finally the surrounding the short of making the derate period and to medically the short propect of making the short period and to medically the short period and the short period period the short period and the short period and to a ng point of influence. bable that Moscleka uld emigrate to some other

MISSION TO GR Athens .- Jonas King, D. Argos. - Elias Riggs and

sionaries, and their wive stations; 3 missionarie ionaries; -total. iring the past year, a been excited, by design Americans, under which stant missionaries and ded of estant missionaries and lided, from whatever par have come. This has rece, but the whole Gwithstanding this, Dr. K ministanding this, Dr. K.
neucement of the presneuer nucle encourage
sever so much encourage
to thirty to forty, which
discontain, statedly attend
in the Sabbath. He had
by distributed, in the twe.
7 cepies of the New Test
as Old Testament in mo